

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WHO ARE THE VICTIMS OF
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT?

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, as we consider the death penalty amendment to the omnibus drug bill, I must urge my colleagues to reflect on the history of the use of capital punishment in our society.

In 1623, when some of our earliest ancestors were migrating to the new world, John Donne wrote: "Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

Many in our society, indeed many in this Congress do not agree with the sentiments expressed by this distinguished writer. In-depth studies demonstrate that the death penalty is applied in a wholly capricious and arbitrary manner. Between the years 1930 and 1982, 3,800 persons were officially executed in the United States. The only consistent factor in each case is that every victim was economically disadvantaged and/or the member of a minority group. Poverty and race are the two constant factors in the capital punishment equation. Ethics, principles, and morality have nothing to do with the State's decision to kill people. The rich, the famous, and the influential do not suffer such harsh punishment. Retribution for these individuals ranges from exonerated to life imprisonment—and most often it is tied to an individual's wealth, fame, and influence.

In order to comprehend the real extent and the magnitude of capital punishment in the United States, we should add the number of black Americans who were lynched to the list of 3,800 people who were officially executed by the State. Although lynching was not carried out in accordance with due process of the law, the State sanctioned these executions by its failure to prosecute the whites who carried out these barbarous deeds.

Since 1934, lynchings have not posed a problem of national concern. Between 1935 and 1962, a mere 85 Americans were reported as victims of lynchings. But, from 1882 to 1934, 4,736 people were lynched in the United States. Of this number, 3,362 were blacks accused of homicide, felonious assault, rape, attempted rape, robbery, theft, and insulting a white person. The official number of lynchings is probably underestimated by at least 75 percent. Most lynchings never came to public attention and those which did usually were quickly dismissed as necessary to preserve law and order.

One case, typical of many others, made its way to the Supreme Court of the United States. In this suit, *Moore v. Dempsey*, 261

U.S. 86 (February 19, 1923), Justice Holmes delivered the opinion. This action was highly unusual, most similar cases were disposed of by local grand juries and never reached the Supreme Court. But in this instance, according to the *Negro Almanac*:

This case was an outgrowth of an Arkansas race riot, during which one white man was killed, and several people of both races were injured. Twelve blacks were sentenced to death, and 67 to lengthy prison terms.

Black witnesses appearing at the trial were whipped until they consented to testify against the accused. The all-white jury heard the case in the presence of a mob threatening violence if there were no convictions. The court appointed counsel did not ask for a change of venue, and called no witnesses—not even the defendants themselves. The trial lasted 45 minutes, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty after five minutes.

NAACP attorneys later applied for a writ of habeas corpus in the federal courts, a petition which was at first dismissed on demurrer. The U.S. Supreme Court ultimately ruled that the petition would be heard, and reversed the decision of the Arkansas District Court, with Justice Holmes stating in his opinion that "... counsel, jury and judge were swept to the fatal end by an irresistible wave of public passion ..."

Conditions and circumstances have not fundamentally changed since the days of illegal, State sanctioned lynchings. Today, the same inhumane mentality exists toward blacks and poor whites.

In October 1983, 1,268 convicted criminals were on death row, 654 poor whites, 531 poor blacks, 67 poor hispanics, 9 poor native Americans, 5 poor Asian-Americans and two others quietly awaited extermination. Only 30 percent of the American population is classified as poor, only 12 percent as black, and 56 percent of blacks fall into the category of poor. If 100 percent of those on death row are poor and 42 percent of them are black, collective wisdom tells us that the "bell tolls" only for those who are black and poor.

Justice William O. Douglas wrote in the *Furman* case, "One searches our chronicles in vain for the execution of any member of the affluent strata of this society." Common sense reveals something grossly unfair about a legal system which subjects only blacks and poor whites to barbaric punishment. Common decency demands we address this abomination and common cause mandates that we end this injustice.

If blacks were guilty of committing premeditated murder in disproportionate numbers, their more frequent execution numbers would have a different meaning. But, the simple truth is that blacks do not commit premeditated murder more frequently than the population. The capricious and arbitrary punishment of black defendants underlies this higher rate of conviction. Black defendants are most often the victims of incompetent legal representation and discrimination in jury selection. In ad-

dition, there is often a dual standard for assessing the value of life in the majority community and the value of life in the minority community. The combination of these factors is the real reason for the higher number of blacks on death row.

For example, in the State of South Carolina, 75 percent of those sentenced to die in recent years were black. Yet, not a single black served on any of the juries which convicted these individuals. This reality reflects what is common practice throughout our entire Nation. The only white to receive the death penalty was shamefully represented by an incompetent prima donna masquerading as an attorney. As reported by David Bruck in the *New Republic*:

In South Carolina, where I practice law, murders committed during robberies may be punished by death. According to police reports, there were 286 defendants arrested for such murders from the time South Carolina's death penalty law went into effect in 1977 until the end of 1981. (About a third of those arrests were of blacks charged with killing whites.) Out of all of those 286 defendants, the prosecution had sought the death penalty and obtained final convictions by the end of 1981 against 37. And of those 37 defendants, death sentences were imposed and affirmed on only 4; the rest received prison sentences. What distinguished those 4 defendants' cases was this: 3 were black, had killed white storeowners, and were tried by all-white juries; the fourth, a white, was represented at his trial by a lawyer who had never read the state's murder statute, had no case file and no office, and had refused to talk to his client for the last two months prior to the trial because he'd been insulted by the client's unsuccessful attempt to fire him.

Mr. Speaker, the effort to enact a Federal death penalty amendment to the omnibus drug initiative is really just an attempt to involve the Federal Government in the legal lynchings that too many States still practice. If a Federal death penalty law is enacted, we already know who is liable to be executed. We cannot pretend that this death penalty amendment will send a single drug kingpin to the electric chair. A death penalty means absolutely nothing to the heads of the international drug cartels. Those who earn millions of dollars a year in the illegal narcotics trade already have their own armies, their own assassins and their own methods of justice. The only individuals who might ever be affected by this amendment are a handful of poor blacks whose ancestors were already lynched by our Government and who have perhaps developed some misguided and distorted dreams about how to improve themselves in a capitalist society. The death penalty amendment is a travesty to justice and it is a crime to attach it to the omnibus drug initiative. I encourage my colleagues to defeat this misguided, distorted, and abominable amendment.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

NEXT, A FREE-TRADE PACT WITH JAPAN?

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, in midst of the consideration of legislation for the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement in Congress there have also been discussions relating to establishing a free trade agreement between the United States and Japan. The August 12 issue of the Wall Street Journal had a thoughtful editorial written by Ambassador Ernest Preeg on this interesting concept. Ambassador Preeg is presently a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

Ambassador Preeg points out that there have been more attention given to beginning negotiations on forming a free trade agreement with Japan but not enough on what should be the substance of the agreement. He calls for an indepth examination by the U.S. Government of such an agreement. Currently, there are studies being undertaken by the United States International Trade Commission and Japan researching the possibilities for negotiations.

I submit Ambassador Preeg's editorial for my colleague's perusal:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 12, 1988]

NEXT, A FREE-TRADE PACT WITH JAPAN? (By Ernest H. Preeg)

A free-trade agreement between the U.S. and Japan boggles the traditional, most-favored-nation mind. Peter Murphy, deputy U.S. trade representative, recently dismissed the idea as moot, because "it almost certainly would not win U.S. congressional approval."

Nevertheless, the idea is receiving persistent attention. Ambassador Mike Mansfield is known to favor a free-trade agreement. Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita discussed it with Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd during his Washington visit in January. Treasury Secretary James Baker has alluded to the possibility, and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen has requested the International Trade Commission to assess the pros and cons for bilateral negotiations on the subject.

The problem is that discussion of the pros and cons of entering formal negotiations is taking place before an examination of what the substance of an ultimate agreement might look like. Parallels are often drawn with the pending U.S.-Canada free-trade agreement, but this is a limited and potentially misleading comparison. The U.S.-Canada agreement reflects the distinctive characteristics of the two nations' relationship. This is seen especially in the energy and investment provisions. Major bones of contention between the U.S. and Japan, such as bidding on public procurement contracts and intellectual property protection, are treated very lightly in the U.S.-Canada agreement.

THREE LINES OF REASONING

The specifics of a possible U.S.-Japan arrangement have not yet been addressed publicly in any detail in either country. The Japanese have at least three studies on the subject under way, in and out of the government, but there is no counterpart American

effort. Sen. Bentsen's request to the International Trade Commission is limited to examining the pros and cons of entering into negotiations with Japan and does not address the substance of a possible agreement.

Despite the paucity of analysis, three distinct lines of reasoning in support of considering a U.S.-Japan agreement have emerged.

The first might be called the stalking horse Uruguay Round/European Communities concept. There is growing concern on both shores of the Pacific that the GATT Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations will not achieve much in terms of multilateral trade liberalization because the EC and some developing countries, such as Brazil and India, are unprepared to open their markets. The EC is becoming increasingly preoccupied with an internal unified market by 1992, and statements about the "reciprocity" expected from outsiders sound ominous to U.S. and Japanese observers.

In a January article in *International Economy*, principally about the U.S.-Canadian agreement, Secretary Baker wrote: "The rewards of this agreement offer an incentive to other agreements. If possible, we hope this follow-up liberalization will occur in the Uruguay Round. If not, we might be willing to explore a 'market liberalization club' approach, through multilateral arrangements or a series of bilateral agreements." Yoshiji Nogami, economic counselor at the Japanese Embassy in Washington, was more pointed. In a *Journal of Commerce* article last month, he was quoted as saying that Asian nations should be prepared to negotiate free-trade agreements with the U.S. if slow-moving GATT talks don't produce results during the next two years.

The second line of reasoning, attributed to Ambassador Mansfield and others on both sides of the Pacific concerned about the trade frictions of recent years, is that a free-trade agreement somehow will produce greater harmony and less "Japan bashing." This might well not be borne out in practice. The coming year inevitably will bring more difficult trade issues between the two countries, and a formal bilateral arrangement conceivably could raise the decibel level of public debate. It all depends on what the major points of contention will be, and how bilateral mechanisms for handling them would be structured.

This leads to the third line of reasoning, the leapfrogging concept, which is the least clear, yet the most important of the arguments under consideration. The point of departure is that bilateral negotiations in recent years have resolved most outstanding direct barriers to trade and now it is necessary to come to grips with the next tier of far more complex impediments to open, reciprocal trade. On the Japanese side, there is intellectual property protection, government procurement, and various institutional and regulatory problems. Issues on the U.S. side include anti-dumping procedures and growing resistance to Japanese direct investment. The idea is that to handle this broader economic relationship, a broader bilateral mechanism is needed. The item-by-item approach of recent years for dealing with trade issues is simply inadequate.

What do these three lines of reasoning add up to? Is a U.S.-Japan free-trade agreement simply a pipe dream? Or is there a real prospect that such an arrangement will come to fruition?

The answer depends largely on a more detailed and imaginative assessment of the possible components of an arrangement, one

that goes beyond the issues enumerated above. The U.S. and Japan are at the forefront of the technological revolution, with roots in the information-technology sector, that is having unprecedented impact on a global scale, and for which the policy implications are only dimly perceived. Much of the strain in the U.S.-Japan trade relationship results from the frenetic pace of new technology development, its commercial application and its wrenching impact on existing firms and workers. Is it not reasonable that the two leading-edge innovators be equally creative in their policy relationship, not only for bilateral issues, but in support of global economic objectives as well?

It is time a comprehensive and forward-looking assessment of possible U.S.-Japanese economic cooperation got under way in this country as it already has in Japan. What are the priority issues that will present problems or opportunities over the next three to five years? What bilateral intergovernmental mechanisms might be created to help bring about greater harmony in trade between the two countries and a more concerted approach to global trade liberalization and economic development in poorer countries? How would a phaseout of tariffs affect bilateral trade, the trade relationships among the Pacific Rim countries, and the GATT multilateral trading system?

FORMAL TALKS PREMATURE

It is premature to enter formal negotiations on a possible U.S.-Japan free-trade area, to answer the question posed by Sen. Bentsen to the ITC. However, some hard analysis within the U.S. government is clearly in order. In addition, since the private sectors in both countries are in many respects ahead of governments in adjusting to the new international economic realities, leadership for assessing the future structure of the bilateral economic relationship should come from the two countries' corporate pioneers as well.

It is highly unlikely that formal negotiations for a U.S.-Japan free-trade agreement will develop over the next year or two unless there is a major impasse in the Uruguay Round. But this does not make the idea of a U.S.-Japan agreement moot. The very discussion and examination of its possible contents could help us understand better this complicated and important bilateral economic relationship. And stalking horses do occasionally help the hunter bring home the prey.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO RONALD L. CEDILLOS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to my colleagues' attention the long and distinguished career of an outstanding citizen in my area, Mr. Ronald L. Cedillos. Mr. Cedillos will be honored on Friday, September 23, 1988, by the Los Angeles Area Council Boy Scouts of America. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my appreciation for his work on behalf of the surrounding community.

Ron is a third generation native Californian, having been born in Los Angeles and raised in Torrance. After graduating from North High

School in Torrance he enlisted in the U.S. Army and volunteered for airborne infantry. After his Army service, Ron studied business at El Camino College.

While serving with the 82d Airborne Division, Ron began his study of the martial arts. After leaving the service, Ron began a professional athletic career as a karate fighter. He was also a successful karate instructor and operator. In conjunction with this, he also became a professional motion picture actor and appeared in several major movies.

Ron is currently president of Cedillos Testing Co. Since acquiring Cedillos Testing Co. 8 years ago, the company has become the fastest growing, most progressive non-destructive testing company in the Western United States.

Ron also maintains several philanthropic pursuits. He is a member of the board of directors of the Boy Scouts of America, Los Angeles Area Council. He is the chairman of the exploring committee as well as the nominating and long range planning committees.

As a result of his involvement with scouting, Ron received a doctor of philanthropy degree from Pepperdine University. He is also the recipient of the Silver Beaver Award for distinguished services to youth, the highest award given by the Boy Scouts to adult sponsors.

As a result of all his activities, Ron is listed in "Who's Who in California" and "Who's Who in Aviation and Aerospace." he has been the subject of many newspaper and magazine articles.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our congratulations to Ronald Cedillos today. Ron is a truly remarkable individual. He is a man who has devoted his talents and energies to enriching the lives of other people. On behalf of the entire community, we wish Ron, his wife Linda, and his children, Michelle, Ronald, and Ashley, all the best in the years to come.

TEOPHILA SAMOLINSKA

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it's with great pride that I call attention to an outstanding citizen of Chicago. Whether Teophila Samolinska was writing, acting, or leading her fellow women, she was serving the Polish people in America.

She came to this country just after the Civil War as a Polish immigrant searching for peace and happiness here in America. She found Chicago to be the place where her talents would be appreciated by her fellow Poles. Here, she gave impetus to the emancipation of Polish women and took an active part in organizing several Polish women's societies, the Polish Women's Central Society, and the Dramatic Circle.

Teophila Samolinska was one of the spirits behind the birth of the Polish National Alliance, sending out pleas to unite the various existing Polish societies into one solid group.

Samolinska also became very well known to the Polish reading world through the many inspiring and patriotic poems, plays, and novels that she wrote, winning many awards for her

works, including a prize at the Warsaw dramatic contest in 1880 for her play, "The Three Florians."

The following poem, written in English and dedicated to the Polish Community Society, is just one example of her stirring verse that points right to her patriotic soul. I quote:

Under the "Gmina's" banner wing,

The exiled Poles united stand

And her jubilee they all sing,

Sending love to the Fatherland.

The name of Poland once so grand

Has not been trampled down to dust,

As long as heart to heart we stand:

Liberty! Freedom! win we must!

Teophila Samolinska's patriotic works are still read and enjoyed by the many Polish readers of today.

To honor the 75th anniversary of Teophila Samolinska's death, a Polish Mass, a dedication of a monument to her at St. Adalbert's Cemetery in Niles, IL, as well as an artistic program to honor her as a poetess and actress all will be held later this month.

Poetess, dramatist, novelist, actress, and leader—Teophila Samolinska represents the spirit of the Polish people here in America. Today, we salute this great woman at the 75th anniversary of her death. May her achievements be a model to all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN LEGION POST NO. 235

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to the American Legion Post No. 235, a very special organization in my 17th Congressional District. It fills me with great pride and humility to be able to inform my fellow Members of the U.S. House of Representatives that American Legion Post No. 235 is celebrating its 65th anniversary as an American Legion Post. Please allow me a few moments to inform you about this wonderful organization.

Post No. 235 was founded in 1923 by patriotic veterans of World War One and the Spanish-American War. Throughout the years, combat heroes from World War Two, the Korean war, and the Vietnam war have become devoted members of this organization, as have dedicated patriots who served in the American Armed Forces during peacetime. Today, Post No. 235 is led by strong leaders such as second Vice Commander James E. Cox, of Girard, OH, and it is a place for veterans of all ages to get together to swap war stories, watch football games, and enjoy good times.

Post No. 235 is a part of the Department of Ohio, the Ninth Legion District, and the Trumbull County Council. The actual date of their 65th anniversary will be in October 1988.

America should be proud of each of the admirable veterans of Post No. 235 for their service to their country. I sincerely believe that this post has a long and bright future, and I want each member of Post No. 235 to know that I am willing to help them here in Washington in any way that I can. Thus, it is with

thanks and special pleasure that I join with the people of the 17th Congressional District in saluting the outstanding veterans of American Legion Post No. 235—one of the best American Legion Posts in the State of Ohio and in the entire United States of America—on their 65th birthday.

RECOGNIZING LUDMILLA GONDA DORAN

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, it's a pleasure for me to take a moment to recognize the 93d birthday next week of a special constituent of mine, Mrs. Ludmilla Gonda Doran.

A native of Austria, Mrs. Doran remains very active in tending her garden and sharing time with her beloved cats and dog. Over those years, Mrs. Doran, led a simple but dedicated life, a life of quiet dignity, and raised her children with clear-eyed dedication, a fact I know for certain because one of her children works in my Johnstown office.

When contemplating such a wonderfully, long life, it is always amazing to me to consider the wonderful, often-shattering changes that someone like Mrs. Doran has seen over the past 93 years. The ability to accept and cope with those changes and keep one's life moving forward is a too-often overlooked remarkable achievement in itself. And I often note that strength of America comes less from its government, than from the quiet, dedicated lives of people like Mrs. Doran who collectively provide our Nation's strength, commitment, and dedication.

It's a pleasure for me to insert these comments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and to wish Mrs. Doran well on this and many more healthy birthdays.

MASSACHUSETTS BROADCASTER OF THE YEAR: IKE COHEN

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, the Massachusetts Broadcasters Association has awarded Israel "Ike" Cohen of Lowell, MA, the coveted honor of "Broadcaster of the Year."

Actually, his leadership in broadcasting, from his early days behind the scenes in New York to the entrepreneurial spirit that gave the Merrimack Valley an indispensable voice for news and entertainment, goes beyond this year and this State. For half a century in broadcast engineering, management, and news, Ike Cohen has personified the industry's commitment to serving the public interest, convenience, and necessity.

After working for a radio station on Long Island and as radio officer on a number of passenger liners, Ike went to work for radio station WHN in New York in 1939. He engineered programs for such show business leg-

ends as Ed Sullivan and Major Bowes; such sports figures as Red Barber, Lou Gehrig, and Mel Allen; and such big band greats as Glenn Miller, Cab Calloway, Lionel Hampton, and Guy Lombardo.

In 1946, Ike Cohen acted on a dream, and with his brothers Maurice and Theodore and others, he put together Northeast Radio, Inc., that would become WCAP Radio in Lowell.

From its first day on the air on June 10, 1951, WCAP has established a reputation for excellence, not only in quality entertainment but in news—covering the Merrimack Valley's fires and floods, politics and parades, sports and schools.

Ike is currently secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Broadcasters Association, serves on the Legislative Liaison Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters and is past national vice president of Daytime Broadcasters.

But Ike Cohen's community involvement goes far beyond operating a radio station and serving on industry boards. His volunteer work in charitable organizations throughout the Lowell area, particularly the Salvation Army and the American Cancer Society, has made the Merrimack Valley a far better place to live.

Ike Cohen is the kind of businessman and broadcaster, with local roots and a commitment to public affairs, that all of us should salute.

HOW THE MEDIA SLIGHT PINOCHET

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an excellent article from the New York Times regarding the reforms and progress made in Chile.

Chile is currently undergoing a period of political transition which could result in an elected civilian government by March 1990. A plebiscite will be held in a few months to ratify or reject a candidate nominated by the government. Should the likely candidate, General Pinochet, lose the plebiscite a general election will be held in 1990.

At this time, the left would lead us to believe that General Pinochet has little support. Actually, informed observers believe that General Pinochet could legitimately win the plebiscite.

Now that Chile is making progress toward a free government and a free economy, it is not the time for the United States to interfere and impose sanctions against Chile, which I understand are being considered by a few of my colleagues. I hope that this article, "How the Media Slight Pinochet," will demonstrate to my colleagues that we must not believe everything we hear from the press about Chile.

[From the New York Times, July 15, 1988]

HOW THE MEDIA SLIGHT PINOCHET

(By Rolf J. Luders and Steve H. Hanke)

BALTIMORE.—The journalistic drumbeat from Chile has, for some time, signaled that freedom and democracy are on the rocks

and that prospects for change are slim. It is alleged that the responsibility for this sad state of affairs lies with that country's ever-present pariah, Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

In fact—hard though this may be for liberal critics to accept—General Pinochet and the military regime have moved dramatically to expand economic liberty and are moving Chile on schedule, under the Constitution, toward a full democracy.

The Chilean Constitution requires that a plebiscite be called before Jan. 11, 1989. Voters will be called upon to ratify or reject a candidate nominated by the commanders in chief of the armed forces and the police: the junta. The candidate, if ratified, will become President and serve from March 1990 until 1997. If the candidate is rejected, General Pinochet will continue as President until March 1990. At that time, a new president, chosen in a general election, will assume the reins.

The important points are: first, the Chilean military regime is constitutionally required to end, at the latest, in March 1990; second, a Congress with two chambers will be elected; third, all individual rights and guarantees, currently restricted, will become fully applicable.

The constitutional process is designed to guarantee an orderly transition to democracy. But this is lost on most liberal commentators. Rather, they hammer away on two themes; that the rules of the game are rigged to favor the present Government and that the process will be accompanied by widespread electoral fraud.

For example, many analysts assert that the military regime—in an attempt to hold down voter registration and restrict it mostly to those who favor its candidate—has limited the number of registration offices and the hours they are open and harassed potential registrants. These assertions are baseless.

Of Chile's approximately eight million potential voters, six million have already registered. If the current registration rate of about 500,000 a month continues for only one more month, the percentage of potential voters who have registered will exceed that of the 1973 election. Even Chilean opponents of the plebiscite admit that, based on the registration criterion, legitimate elections can be held.

Nevertheless, the claim is still heard that the system is rigged because of provisions in the Political Parties Act that make it extremely difficult to organize political parties. This claim has also proved to be unfounded. To date, 8 parties have been legally recognized. Four of them are openly in the opposition. The other four are either independent or support the Government. In addition, four more opposition parties are currently registering members in anticipation of official recognition.

Moreover, a new voting procedures law was enacted recently. It has not been contested by the opposition. On the contrary, important opposition leaders—such as the President of the Committee for Free Elections—confirm that the "legislation provides guarantees for a secret vote and protects individuals against pressures."

Some analysts further argue that the junta's control of the media makes a legitimate election impossible. This argument is highly questionable. For example, newspapers and magazines cover the full range of political views. There is also a wide range of radio programming, with the opposition represented by some of the country's most important radio stations. Even though all tele-

vision channels are probably sympathetic to the Government, they are open to opposition leaders, who appear regularly.

If all this weren't enough, liberal pundits slant opinion poll data to give the impression that General Pinochet is highly unpopular. For example, they continue to report that only about 20 percent of the voters favor the General, implying that 80 percent oppose him. These numbers merit two comments.

First, the data are outdated. All recent polls show that more than 20 percent favor General Pinochet. For example, a recent poll by the Chilean State University found that almost 38 percent of the voters would favor any candidate presented by the junta. The poll also found that 29 percent would vote against the junta's candidate and that 27 percent are undecided.

This brings us to our second comment: Most informed observers believe that General Pinochet, if he were the candidate, would probably pick up something in excess of one-half of the undecided votes. If this occurs, and if General Pinochet is the candidate, he would legitimately win the plebiscite.

But why the insistence on presenting polling data in a biased manner? Because it will allow the press to validate its allegations. If President Pinochet is the junta's candidate, and he wins the plebiscite, then the press can claim that there was vote fraud, confirming its previous assertions.

The evidence clearly demonstrates that the junta has followed the 1980 Constitution, that it intends to continue to do so and that it will relinquish power. This shouldn't be too surprising. After all, the military regime has with its radical free-market reforms, dramatically reduced the scope and power of the state—hence, its own power—and increased individual freedom in the economic sphere.

For example, it has privatized state-owned enterprises and social security, deregulated financial markets, instituted laws that protect the rights of foreign investors, reduced tariffs, abolished most business regulations, cut Government spending and taxes and reformed labor laws so that the Government cannot intervene in collective bargaining.

In consequence, Chile has the freest economy in Latin America. By March 1990, it will also have a duly elected civilian government.

MORE ON THE CHILD CARE DEBATE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, if all goes as planned, the leadership of the House will bring the Act for Better Child Care Services [ABC] to the floor before Congress adjourns. The current wisdom is that proposals to increase child care assistance for those American families who need it deserve the additional attention of the Federal Government.

Unfortunately, the current strategies, well-intentioned as they are, promote assistance for child care programs and activities, rather than assistance for our Nation's neediest children and their families.

In the August 8, 1988, issue of Newsweek, Robert J. Samuelson ably describes how our intended largesse is misguided and suggest ways in which the Federal Government's role should be recast. His thoughtful analysis of working-parent myths and realities should be required reading for all of us who are actively seeking ways to enable American parents to participate in the work force and successfully arrange decent child care for their children.

CHILD CARE REVISITED

(By Robert J. Samuelson)

The debate over child care poses a basic question: where do family responsibilities end and government responsibilities begin? The question became inevitable once the massive entry of women into the labor force altered traditional child-rearing patterns. The resulting dispute is an important one and, though I've written about it recently ("The Debate Over Day Care," June 27), it's worth revisiting because it's become part of the presidential campaign. Both Michael Dukakis and George Bush want the support of working women.

The debate is all about whether government should help working parents pay for safe, high-quality day care. Children are our future, the argument runs, and working mothers are the norm. The problem is that this approach supports an activity—child care—rather than the neediest children and families. Consider the government's costliest child-care program: a tax credit for child-care expenses. About half of the \$4 billion in benefits goes to the wealthiest third of families, Roberta Barnes of The Urban Institute estimates. The poorest third receives only 3 percent.

The same problem afflicts the \$2.5 billion Act for Better Child Care Services (ABC), approved last week by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee. It would provide child-care subsidies for families with up to the local median income (about \$32,000 nationally). Perhaps 16 million children would be eligible: either a small share of eligible families—not necessarily the neediest—would receive significant help or tiny subsidies would go to many families.

What justifies the subsidies? Is child care superior to mother's care? Almost no one (including ABC's main sponsor, Sen. Christopher Dodd of Connecticut) says so. It's hard to argue that two-earner families as a class are more deserving than those with stay-at-home moms. Even many families using child care would be excluded. Religious-oriented day-care centers would be ineligible on constitutional grounds. Many informal day-care providers (friends, relatives) wouldn't meet required regulatory standards.

Good intentions aren't really at issue in the child-care debate. Indeed, it's precisely because everyone wants the best for our children that the debate inspires so much wishful thinking and misinformation. Consider some objections prompted by my original column:

Senator Harry Reid of Nevada says that the column "misses the point . . . Many families simply have no choice. Sadly, only 10 percent of our families fit the traditional father-breadwinner, mother-homemaker role."

Choice remains. The 10 percent figure is misleading, because half of all families don't have children under 18. (For older couples, children have left home; many younger couples haven't yet had children.) In families with children, about half of mothers with

infants under three don't work. The share is nearly 40 percent for those with children between three and five.

A woman from Pasadena, Calif., contends—as many did—that "subsidized child care . . . is a necessary investment in the future of the country."

The investment would be huge and the benefits imaginary. Yale's Bush Center in Child Development estimates that adequate child care could cost as much as \$90 billion. The estimate covers after-school care for those up to 14. It implies that most children go to centers with well-trained and well-paid staff. By contrast, about two-thirds of the care for children under five is in homes, often provided by relatives or friends. For 1985, out-of-pocket costs were estimated at \$11 billion.

Gains from any added investment are guesswork, because no one knows the long-term effects of child care. So much else affects what kinds of adults children become; parents, talent, neighborhoods, later schooling . . . the list runs on. There's no evidence that that subsidized child care in Europe subsequently leads to more productive workers.

A child-care advocate from San Francisco says: "This country is now dependent on working mothers to sustain its economic position."

Yes . . . but. Although women are almost half of the labor force, only about a third have children under 14. The 8.3 million working mothers with children under six constitute 7 percent of the labor force. If all mothers with pre-schoolers stayed home—something I'm not not advocating—the economy wouldn't collapse.

A woman from Pittsburgh writes that many of "today's working mothers are single parents . . . These women [need] safe, affordable child care."

Poor working parents—single or not—need help but child care may not be the best way to provide it. Because they rely heavily on friends or relatives, their child-care expenses are usually low. They need money; let them decide whether to use it for rent, utilities, child care or whatever. Suppose the \$4 billion spent on the child-care credit were used for a refundable credit for low-income working families. About 5.4 million working families have children under 18 and incomes less than \$15,000. About half are single parents. Each could receive about \$750.

Child-care politics focuses mostly on imagery. Dukakis supports the Senate's ABC bill. Bush proposes a tax credit for families near the poverty level, about \$11,000, with children under four—a better approach. But neither candidate suggests ending the child-care credit and using the funds to help the neediest families. Neither wants to offend working mothers. Each implies he's on their side. In truth neither man will change the child-care choices faced by most families. As a practical matter, money for sweeping reforms isn't available. This debate ought to focus on how best to spend scarce funds on the poorest. Should there be more tax relief? More job training (with the associated day-care expenses) for welfare mothers? More spending on Head Start?

Even if more money were available, mass child-care subsidies—as I said in my first column—would be undesirable. Government does have a responsibility, both as a matter of collective social well-being and common decency, to try to help the poor become more self-reliant. But how the vast majority of parents raise their children is a personal

matter. Government shouldn't influence whether or not families use child care by subsidizing them if they do. Parents who do (as my wife and I do) should pay for it.

TRIBUTE TO EVANGELINA "VANGIE" DIAZ

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I always enjoy taking this opportunity to mention some of the outstanding people who help make California's 19th District such a great place to live, and one of those people is certainly Evangelina "Vangie" Diaz, who is leaving her hometown of Santa Barbara to become a missionary in Mexico. Anyone familiar with Mrs. Diaz's long history of community service can appreciate how much she will be missed in Santa Barbara, but a community cannot be selfish with people like her.

For almost three decades Mrs. Diaz has been an active force in community affairs, working on behalf of the underprivileged with an emphasis on the Hispanic people. During the activist 60's Vangie began 18 years of involvement with groups such as the United Farm Workers, the Shelter for Battered Women, the Community Action Commission, League of Women Voters, Afro Community Services, the Legal Defense Center, and many others. Her involvement assisted the poor and the elderly, the handicapped, troubled families and young people, women and men of all races. Many, many people were touched by her kindness, influenced by her outstanding example, and inspired by her spirituality. Every strong community is built and sustained around people like Mrs. Diaz.

I know that the citizens of the 19th District join with me in thanking Mrs. Diaz for her years of community service, and in wishing her well on her mission to Mexico. Knowing what we do about Vangie, we feel confident that it will be a complete success.

THE DISASTER ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1988 (H.R. 5015)

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, subtitle B of title IV of H.R. 5015 contains the Reclamation States Drought Assistance Act of 1988 and other provisions designed to enable the Secretary of the Interior to respond to the drought in the Western States.

This subtitle originated in the Interior Committee as H.R. 4628, introduced by Mr. COELHO.

The basic purpose of subtitle B is to provide the Bureau of Reclamation with some flexibility to make water from Bureau projects available to a variety of users during a drought emergency.

Our intention, in drafting these provisions, was to make it possible for all water users to have access to the water from Bureau projects, whether or not they normally receive such water. This would include cities and towns. This would include farmers who are not now Bureau contractors, fish and wildlife which are experiencing tremendous losses from the drought.

The language agreed to by the conferees is clearly discussed in the conference report. There are, however, several issues I would like to clarify for purposes of the legislative history of this bill.

Section 413 of this subtitle provides the Secretary of the Interior with the authority to make water or canal capacity at existing reclamation projects available to water users and others on a temporary basis. The price to be charged for this water is to be at least sufficient to recover the operation and maintenance costs and an "appropriate" share of the capital costs associated with providing such water. The phrase "appropriate," as used in this section, is synonymous with "proportionate" share of the capital costs.

I would further note that this section establishes a floor for what the Secretary may charge. It is perfectly acceptable for the Secretary to charge a greater amount, if he so chooses.

Section 413 also directs that the actions of the Secretary in making water or canal capacity available to water users and others shall be consistent with existing contracts or agreements and State law.

The word "agreements" is important and should not be overlooked by the Department in implementing this provision. It is our intention that this term be interpreted liberally. For example, there are many State fish and wildlife agencies that may have agreements, memoranda or understanding, or other arrangements providing for water for fish and wildlife purposes. This is certainly the case in California.

The conferees would expect the Secretary to take these agreements into account when determining how much water is available for contracting under section 413.

Section 417 authorizes the Secretary to make available to the Oakdale and South San Joaquin irrigation districts their unallocated storage from the previous year. This language is not intended to set any precedent. It was not included to take a position on ongoing discussions between the Bureau and the irrigation districts.

Mr. Speaker, most of the assistance we are providing in H.R. 5010 is aimed at farmers. The reclamation provisions will assist others as well, including towns and cities, and wildlife.

The on-farm impacts of the drought are obvious and have received most of the attention of the press. However, we should not forget that the drought has also impacted commercial and sport fisheries, wildlife, and municipal water users. They deserve our attention as well.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON'S 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, on August 27, Texas and the Nation marked what would have been the 80th birthday of the 36th President of the United States, the late Lyndon B. Johnson.

To mark the occasion, members of the Texas State Society gathered at the LBJ Grove on the banks of the Potomac River here in Washington to pause and reflect on the accomplishments which are Lyndon Johnson's enduring legacy. Horace Busby, who served as an assistant to Johnson during his terms in the House of Representatives and the Senate and later as Special Assistant to the President and Secretary to the Cabinet during the Johnson administration, delivered a warm and touching remembrance of LBJ on this occasion. Mr. Busby is a leading consultant to business and associations on social, demographic, and political trends.

I would like to share Mr. Busby's remarks with my colleagues in affectionate remembrance of the late President and his lasting contributions to our country.

REMARKS ON THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF LYNDON B. JOHNSON

On this day, 80 years ago, Lyndon Baines Johnson was born in Blanco County, Texas. Neither of the happy parents had any way of realizing what they had wrought.

Over the next 64 years, four months, and 26 days, that child would grow into a man who served successively as public school teacher, Congressional secretary, director in Texas for the National Youth Administration, Member of the House of Representatives from the 10th District of Texas, Member of the United States Senate, majority whip, minority leader and majority leader in that body, chairman of the Senate's first committee on space, Vice President of the Nation from 1961 until November 1963, and as the 36th President of the United States from 1963 until his voluntary retirement in January 1969.

I entered his employ 40 years ago in 1948, while he was still a Member of the House. We had never met before I arrived at his office in March of that year. That was just as well. Had either of us known the other beforehand, I am sure the long association which followed would never have begun. My relationship with him was, like that of most others who entered his world early, at times warm, close and constructive—and, at other times, tempestuous, volcanic and distant.

What bonded all of us together was—and still is—a commonality of belief that there were no problems confronting this Nation which could not be overcome with faith in the American people and trust in the American system.

I have not come today to deliver a eulogy. Birthdays are, after all, days for celebration, merriment and laughter. Furthermore, I am constrained from attempting to be solemn or profound by my own long experience in the company of the man we honor.

Lyndon Johnson did not like for his own people to treat him too seriously. Should I

begin to pay him flowery tribute, I am quite sure his spectral presence would come creeping through the bushes and, just at the climactic moment, toss a snake—or worse—at my feet. Then, I would join our friends from National Airport in the flight pattern overhead.

So, let me share with you a random assortment of recollections which may serve to call up the memory and the works of this man.

In 1973, soon after President Johnson's death, a Soviet scholar from the American Institute in Moscow showed up at my office. His mission, he explained, was to gain a better understanding of the kind of man Lyndon Johnson had been. I talked with him several times and provided him with a list of others whom I felt might provide useful insights.

Some weeks later, he returned. Mr. Busby, he said, the people all see him as a different man.

Reading from his notes, he related that some say he was a master parliamentarian, a genius, a man with a keen mind and a large heart and everyone says he was a patriot. But, he went on, the same people say, he was a scalawag and a schemer, a rogue and a rouse. So, Mr. Busby, what do you say? My reply was, "Yes, of course."

Early in my association, I was afforded an insight to understanding this man. On the first day of his celebrated helicopter campaign for the Senate, I was present when he climbed out of what he called "the Johnson City windmill" to make the first campaign speech at Jacksboro.

I was appalled. He was wearing a white-on-white custom tailored shirt, with French cuffs and silver cufflinks. The pockets bore a monogram and his tie showed the then distinctive mark of Countess Mara. At noon-time, he asked me how I thought he had done as a campaigner. I drew myself up and with the wisdom of my 24 years, I told him that men just did not dress like that when campaigning through rural Texas.

He was patient enough but he fixed me with his penetrating stare. Son, he said, they take me like I am or they get themselves another boy.

That got close to the essence. He was the only public man I have known who never allowed the pursuit of popularity to compromise his determined pursuit of principle.

More than 50 years ago, an American scholar wrote what has long been accepted as very nearly the definitive work on leadership in this democracy. In 1935, Ordway Tead, said this:

"Those who rise in any marked way above the mass of men have conspicuously more drive, more sheer endurance, greater vigor of body and mind than the average person * * *. The leader's energy begets energy in the followers. The existence of abounding vigor goes far toward making the leader crave to work for significant purposes and toward producing that total mobilized zeal we call enthusiasm."

Rexford Tugwell, a brains truster of the New Deal and a notable scholar himself, once said of that passage: "It might have been written to fit Lyndon Johnson."

Lyndon Johnson did "crave to work for significant purposes." And what we most remember is not merely that he craved to do such work but that, in almost every instance, he succeeded at his purposes.

There is no need to repeat the litany of his accomplishments as president. On the night he returned from Dallas as president,

I was with him in his bedroom as he changed into his pajamas. Suddenly, he said, Buzz, do you realize that nearly all the unfinished business on my desk when I came back as president was on my desk as unfinished business when I first came to Congress more than 20 years ago.

He had his agenda in mind—civil rights, medicare, aid to education, repeal of the discriminatory immigration laws—and he used the opportunity afforded him to accomplish all those things.

We are, I believe, much too given to attributing to presidents credit for what the people themselves accomplish. It is the American people—not the American presidents—who have made this society what it is. But, as a footnote, let me say this: in all of history, no white man ever used his office, his credits or his skills more determinedly than Lyndon Baines Johnson to assure that men and women of color could share fully in freedom, justice and opportunity.

That is the strength of our nation today. Let me conclude with a perspective which I am sure Lyndon Johnson would appreciate being mentioned this afternoon.

Five years after Lyndon Johnson was born, a friend of his father from the Texas Legislature entered Congress. Freshmen were not usually permitted to speak but since he had been Speaker of the Texas House, the elders invited this man to make a brief address. In those remarks, Sam Rayburn said this:

"I have always dreamed of a country which I believe this should be and that is one in which the citizenship is an educated and patriotic people, not swayed by passion and prejudice and a country that shall know no east, no west, no north, no south, but inhabited by a people liberty loving, patriotic, happy and prosperous, with its lawmakers having no other purpose than to write such just laws that shall in the years to come be of service to humankind yet unborn."

In November, 1972, Lyndon Johnson called me one morning from the ranch. Like a child with a new toy, he said, Guess what I just found out—Over at Fort Sam Houston, the Army has a captain and a lieutenant and a sergeant whose only job is to plan my funeral. I'm having them out for dinner to talk about it: would you like to come. I told him that, if it were all the same, I would pass.

A few days later, he called and asked me for the name of an old hymn which he remembered from years past. I looked it up and passed it on—and, so it was by Lyndon Johnson's own plan, that at this funeral in 1973, there was sung at Dr. Davis's church the old song about a land in which there is no east, no west, no north, no south.

We live together today, a stronger nation, a more confident people, because this one man devoted himself so unceasingly to making sure that all Americans enjoyed together the same blessings of liberty that were once enjoyed only by the few.

That accomplishment lives on and Lyndon Johnson lives on in what he was able to achieve in one lifetime.

THE STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE—NOW IS THE TIME TO "FILL 'ER UP"

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, financial analysts and academicians are generally in agreement that the modest oil prices we are now enjoying are a temporary phenomenon. The Persian Gulf crisis of last summer, which led to an expanded American naval presence in the gulf, was a reflection of the very serious concerns about the security of world oil supplies. At some point in the future, another disruption of the world oil supply—similar to those we faced in 1974 and 1978—is almost inevitable. The solution, Mr. Speaker, is to use this time of low oil prices and abundant supplies as an opportunity to fill the strategic petroleum reserve.

Mr. Speaker, Hobart Rowen the knowledgeable economics specialist of the Washington Post makes this argument most convincingly in a recent issue of that newspaper. I place it in the RECORD now for the benefit of my colleagues. We would all do well to follow his advice.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 25, 1988]

THE STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE: FILL IT UP

(By Hobart Rowen)

In Texas and other parts of the Southwest, the collapse of the oil-price boom has led to a deeply depressed economy, the symbol of which is the almost daily story on yet another bankrupt savings and loan association or bank.

The bitter joke going the rounds is that "when you buy a toaster in Texas, they give you a bank."

We tend to forget that much of the malaise of the financial community in the Southwest can be traced to greed: Texas banks loaned money on the hope and expectation that oil prices would climb to the sky. So they overvalued the prospective reserves of oil drillers several-fold.

Throughout the 1970s, OPEC and producers in the American Southwest raked in huge revenues from rising prices. Arab leaders of OPEC (especially in Saudi Arabia) gained enormous political power, with deferential treatment by the Western powers and international organizations.

Today, these are the banks that have gone belly-up, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in liquidating bad loans, is trying to get 20 or 30 cents on the dollar for oil-drilling equipment. Some of it has never been uncrated, according to New York oil broker Harry Neustein. Eager-beaver middlemen are combing through inventories, looking for drilling-equipment bargains that eventually may be used in the Middle East or Asia.

Have the oil analysts learned a lesson, especially now that the war in Iran and Iraq is coming to an end? One would think that the obvious prospect that an end of hostilities will increase the oil glut would crank some sense into the oil-forecasting business.

In 1987, while they were shooting at each other, Iran and Iraq pumped only 4.5 mil-

lion barrels a day, or about half of their peak production in the 1970s. Iraq's oil reserves, according to oil expert Elyahu Kanovsky, are second only to those of Saudi Arabia. And in addition to large oil reserves, Iran's natural-gas resources are second only to those of the Soviet Union.

Yet, one private advisory service suggests that peace might increase the willingness of Iran and Iraq to comply with OPEC's oil quota system. There is nothing to support such an assumption, beyond meaningless assurances by OPEC Secretary General Subroto that once the war is over for good, oil production will drop by more than 1 million barrels a day. This is merely wishful thinking, and we will hear more of it at the next OPEC meeting, on Nov. 21 in Vienna.

I have frequently quoted Kanovsky on the subject of Middle East oil and politics because he has a proven track record. At the height of the oil boom—when establishment experts were talking confidently of \$100-a-barrel oil—Kanovsky argued that supply pressures would force prices down.

He was right. But the conventional wisdom among financial analysts and academics persists in seeing the oil glut as just a temporary phenomenon. The Saudi-led OPEC cartel will rise once again, many believe.

Today, OPEC's nominal price target is around \$18 a barrel. But OPEC sellers cheat, defying the quota system. Neustein estimates the "real, true price" is only \$12 a barrel. That is what Iran has been charging Japan. "Another 1 million barrels of Iranian oil is being bartered, so who knows the real price of oil?" Neustein adds. He thinks it could sag into single digits, as low as \$5 a barrel.

In a study prepared for a conference next month on the impact of the Iran-Iraq war, Kanovsky predicts that Iraq—its oil fields mostly untouched by the war—could boost production by as much as 1.5 million barrels a day within a year after the Gulf is opened to its oil exports. Iran won't be far behind.

"Both countries will demand that other OPEC countries reduce their quotas to 'make room' for their production and will, most likely, be ignored," Kanovsky said. For the other countries to cut back oil shipments to accommodate Iran and Iraq would be a financial hardship: they all need the money. So all will pump oil and sell it like crazy, pushing prices down. Iraq owes up to \$50 billion to the Saudis and Kuwait for financing its war. How can that be paid, except in oil?

"For the past eight years, the Arab countries in the Gulf have lived in fear that the war would engulf them," says Kanovsky. "The end of hostilities will certainly bring a sense of relief. But for those countries in the region, overwhelmingly dependent on their oil revenues for their very survival . . . the aftermath of the Iran-Iraq war may be almost as burdensome as the war itself."

Cheaper oil would cut two ways. It would create massive problems for producing countries, including Mexico and the American Southwest, but be a bonanza for consuming countries—especially Japan. And once again, there is a golden opportunity to follow the advice of Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.): Fill up the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF HUNGARY

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on June 16, 1988, I held a special order to commemorate the 30-year anniversary of the execution of Imre Nagy, the former Prime Minister of Hungary. In conjunction with the commemoration, I and 43 of my colleagues in the House sent a letter to the current Prime Minister of Hungary, the Honorable Karoly Grosz. The letter seeks the return to their families of the bodies of those executed for their role in the Hungarian Revolution of 1956. For the last 10 years, I have lead the fight in Congress to have these bodies returned to their families. A copy of the letter sent to Prime Minister Grosz was submitted for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during the June 16 special order.

Past requests for the return of these bodies have been ignored by the Hungarian leadership, so the written response to this letter I received from Prime Minister Grosz was encouraging. I also had the opportunity to meet the Prime Minister during his recent visit to the United States, and he seemed genuinely committed to resolving this issue in the near future. I have offered the Hungarian officials any assistance I can to ensure that this goal is achieved.

The following is a translation of the Prime Minister's written response:

HON. FRANK HORTON,
Congress of the United States of America,
House of Representatives, Washington,
DC.

DEAR MR. REPRESENTATIVE: I have received the letter you and forty-three of your fellow-Congressmen wrote to me and was pleased to read the appreciative words about the economic and political endeavours of the Hungarian leadership and the achievements of my country in asserting human rights.

With regard to the matter you raised about allowing the families to get back the remnants of those who were executed for their participation in the 1956 counterrevolutionary events, I would like to stress that I am aware of the psychological and emotional burden these families carry. My Government has the intention to settle this problem in a humane spirit in the near future, enabling the families to rebury the dead and to pay their tribute at the graves. I would also like to emphasize that such a humanitarian gesture has no bearing on the evaluation of the events of the time.

I agree with you that responsible leaders of a country have to face the past and draw the necessary conclusions. Our program and efforts prove that we have done so and shall continue to do so, as indicated among other things by the fact that we have set up an ad hoc committee to examine the history and politics of past decades. Although we should not forget the past, I am convinced that we have to turn our attention to the future. It is in this spirit that we wage our efforts in our own country and also in this spirit that we strive to shape the broadest possible cooperation with your country, Congress and

Administration, asking for your support and for that of your fellow-Congressmen.

Sincerely,

KAROLY GROSZ,
Prime Minister of the
Hungarian People's Republic.

ED JONES DAY

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, on August 19 I had the pleasure and honor of participating in "Ed Jones Day" at the International Agricultural Exposition in Memphis, TN. I was struck by the mutual admiration and rapport between the people of western Tennessee and their Congressman, ED JONES.

I have been fortunate to know and work with Ed on the House Committee on Agriculture throughout the nearly 20 years he has served in Congress. There is no person in this body who is more respected for his ability and dedication on behalf of his constituents and American agriculture as ED JONES. In recent years as chairman of the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit, and Rural Development, he has carried a heavy workload involving American agriculture's most important issue areas. His list of legislative accomplishments is long, and include the conservation title in the 1985 farm bill and the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987, the largest refinancing measure ever passed by Congress.

As we all know, Ed has decided to retire after this year. While we are losing an able colleague and a friend here in Washington, the people of western Tennessee are welcoming home their son and neighbor. I think the following article which appeared in the Memphis Commercial Appeal, August 20, 1988, sums up my feelings and those of others about the man they call "Mr. Ed."

[From the Memphis Commercial Appeal,
Aug. 20, 1988]

"MR. ED" REAPS PRAISE FOR SERVICE TO
FARMING

(By Laura Coleman)

From farms and cities, in FFA jackets and business suits, they came to Agricenter International Friday to heap praises and plaques on the man they've known as 'Mr. Ed.'

Rep. Ed Jones (D-Tenn.), who's retiring this year after 20 years in Congress, sat on the stage of the amphitheater named for him Friday and smiled. Then he let it be known whose impression of him mattered the most.

"My greatest hope is that my efforts will be judged as having met some degree of success not by me, not by my colleagues in the Congress but by those who spend their lives tilling the soil," said Jones, 75.

From the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee to a Mississippi farmer, Jones' friends lauded his work for agriculture, citing especially Jones' efforts on soil conservation, the farm credit system and rural development.

"He made me a steward of the land," said Buddy Moses, who farms in Sunflower, Miss. "He could see down the road of agriculture and around the curve too, I think.

"I know that I'm a better person and I know this country is a better place to live because of Ed Jones," Moses said.

Throughout Jones' congressional career, the Yorkville, Tenn., farmer has been a member of the Agriculture Committee. He is the third-ranking member of the committee and has been chairman of the committee's powerful subcommittee on conservation and credit.

Much of Jones' work in recent years has centered on the conservation aspect of that committee, and he was cited Friday for being the author of the current farm bill's section on conservation.

Much of that praise came from Rep. E. 'Kika' de la Garza (D-Texas), chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

"He has been my top lieutenant," said de la Garza. "He made me look good.

"We have a saying in South Texas that if you go on the land and don't feel its vibration, forget about farming because it's not going to work for you. Ed Jones is the type of person who feels that vibration and he can translate that feeling into the legislative process."

Far up high in the auditorium, the blue-and-gold Future Farmers of America jackets distinguished Ruby Williams and Marshall Fennel, both 18, from the crowd. They'd met Jones during an FFA trip to Washington, they said, and wanted to attend Friday's tribute.

"We met some of those other congressman and senators, but some of them you were scared of," said Miss Williams, who lives in Reagan, Tenn., "but he was easy to talk to."

Jones, appearing moved by many of the testimonials, down-played his efforts, but said he was gratified that his name will be on the wall of Agricenter.

"I know how difficult the farmers' task is every year. I know how uncertain their future is and how little control they really have," Jones said. "Yet, I also know how terribly important it is to all human beings that they succeed, so I devoted my congressional work to trying to contribute a little something to them, something that would offer them greater opportunity for success while recognizing our obligation as stewards of enormous natural resources."

IN SEARCH OF PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following article by Wayne Smith for the RECORD. The article covers and provides some analysis of recent events in Nicaragua. Included in this article are the results of a poll conducted by the Central American University in Managua which my colleagues may find as interesting as I did. Mr. Smith points out that the Arias peace plan and Contra aid don't mix, and that as legislators we should think about what we want U.S. policy in Central America to achieve.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Aug. 7, 1988]
CONTRA AID COUNTER TO PROSPECTS FOR
PEACE

(By Wayne S. Smith)

WASHINGTON.—In his July 30 radio address, President Reagan assured the nation that U.S. failure to continue aid to the Contras had caused the peace talks in Nicaragua to break down. Saying that only its resumption would get the Sandinistas back to the negotiating table, he urged Congress to pass an aid package now being put forward by Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.), that includes military as well as logistical support.

As usual, the President has turned the situation in Nicaragua on its head. The peace talks broke down not because of the suspension of U.S. aid to the Contras, but because the Reagan Administration and the Contra faction led by Col. Enrique Bermodes wanted them to break down.

On June 9, Contra negotiators tabled a series of demands they knew the Sandinistas could not accept—indeed, no self-respecting government would accept. They demanded, for example, that all captured Contras be freed immediately, even though the Contra army remains in the field, that all soldiers drafted into the Sandinista army be allowed to go home immediately and that all Supreme Court Justices be forced to resign—with the Contras given the right to name the majority of new justices. These demands, moreover, were put forward as an ultimatum—the Sandinistas had just two hours to accept.

When the Sandinistas said they were prepared to discuss the demands but not to accept them on a non-negotiable basis, the Contras walked out of the talks. Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams and his men, with their inimitable style, rushed to announce that the peace process had broken down because of Sandinista intransigence.

But if the Reagan Administration engineered the suspension of peace talks, responsibility for the internal crackdown that followed rests squarely on the Sandinistas. True, reaching the full opening to democracy is contingent on ending the war. With the peace talks halted, Sandinistas incentives to press ahead with the democratization process were reduced.

But it is also true that the United States has been funding the opposition newspaper, *La Prensa*, and one can imagine how frantically the CIA station chief in Managua has been trying to convert political rallies into civil disturbances—to do anything, in fact, that would provoke the Sandinistas to overreact and move against internal dissent. But at the same time, the Sandinistas seemed ready to move against the political opposition, close *La Prensa* and several radio stations irrespective of anything the CIA did. Opponents have become increasingly vocal and the Sandinistas don't like it.

Whether provoked by the United States or simply reflecting an aversion to democratic processes, the crackdown was a serious mistake on the part of the Sandinistas. If the former, the Sandinistas foolishly fell into the trap planted by the Reagan Administration. If the latter, their aversion is inconsistent with the spirit of the peace plan put forward by President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica and must be overcome. Perhaps negative reaction abroad is bringing that point home, for *La Prensa* has been reopened and a number of the radio stations soon will be.

Meanwhile, the Reagan Administration hopes reaction in the U.S. Congress to recent events in Nicaragua will open the way to more Contra aid. What they refuse to accept is that that Contra aid didn't work before and would work no better now. No matter what mistakes the Sandinistas make, aid to the Contras will not solve U.S. problems in Nicaragua. On the contrary, it would violate the Arias Plan and give the Sandinistas the pretext for a more comprehensive crackdown.

One reason the Contra ploy won't work was pointed up in a June poll by the Jesuit-run Central American University in Managua—the first independent poll taken in Nicaragua since 1979. Some will question its accuracy and objectivity, but the poll can hardly be seen as biased in favor of the Sandinistas. Only 28% of those polled identified with the Sandinistas. Only 27% thought the government's overall performance good, while 26% disapproved. Only 40% believed the Sandinista government to be democratic, while a solid 48% said it was not—and the number of skeptics doubtless increased in the wake of July's internal crackdown.

But if the poll reflected divisions and doubts about the Sandinistas and their policies, it showed no such ambiguity concerning U.S. policy toward Nicaragua. An overwhelming 85% opposed further U.S. aid to the Contras. In other words, even Nicaraguans who dislike the Sandinistas reject aid to the Contras as a means of dealing with them.

This is of crucial significance, for without widespread support among the Nicaraguan people, the Contras cannot win. They are the inferior military force, they could only overcome that imbalance by winning wide popular support inside Nicaragua, something they have failed utterly to do. Naming Bermudez, a former officer in Anastasio Somoza's hated National Guard, as the principal Contra leader further undercuts their appeal.

Another reason the U.S. Contra policy won't work is that it isn't supported by other Latin American countries; they see it as interventionist. And it is not supported by a majority of U.S. citizens.

By the end of last week, Senate Democrats had worked out an alternative to the Dole aid package. Their proposal virtually ruled out military assistance and is thus palatable to both liberal and conservative Democrats. Not even this alternative is likely to get through the House, however, because that chamber is more strongly opposed to any resumption of aid.

That is just as well. Rather than sticking with something that hasn't worked, the United States should do the following: Encourage rather than impede peace talks. Encourage other Latin American governments to exert pressure on the Sandinistas to adhere to the Democratization process (something they will not do as long as we are trying to overthrow the government in Managua). Begin direct talks with the Sandinistas to work out a verifiable security agreement (ruling out Soviet and Cuban bases, sending all foreign military personnel home, etc.), emphasizing that U.S. power and honor would stand behind that agreement. Such an approach would have a high chance of success; aid to the Contras has none.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO MAYOR KAY CALAS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual, a well-recognized civic leader, and a tireless public servant. Mayor Kay Calas will be honored by a testimonial dinner in her behalf on September 29, 1988. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for her many years of hard work and unending commitment to the betterment of the Carson, CA, community.

Kay Calas was born in Kansas City, MO, the next to last of eight children in John and Rose Boswell's family of seven girls and one boy. In 1945 she moved to California and the following year married John Calas, a local businessman in the South Bay area.

During her early years as a wife and mother, Kay devoted herself to her husband and her five sons, Chuck, John, Jr., Frank, Jim, and Tom. She soon found herself involved, as a parent, in the Woodcraft Rangers, the De Molay Mothers' Club, and the PTA, where she holds a lifetime membership. In addition to her early civic involvements, Kay also served as president and director of the Keystone Women's Club as well as becoming a member of the Eastern Star and Rebekah Lodge.

Kay's longstanding civil contributions have resulted in a biannual low cost rabies vaccination program for dogs as well as the establishment of a Carson chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous. She has participated in local committees such as the City Economic Development Committee, the City Public Relations Committee, the City Anti-Graffiti Committee, and the City Community Task Force on Crime, which she has actively promoted. She has served on the board of directors of the Carson Chamber of Commerce, is a member of Dominguez Women's Club, the Carson V.I.P. Club, the T.L.C. Club, the Carson Jolly Club, the Y.M.C.A. Century Club, the Dominguez Swing 50's, and the Keystone Women's Club. Moreover, it should be mentioned that Mayor Calas' activities have not been confined to the Carson city limits. She served on the Alameda task force, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Advisory Committee, and the Los Angeles County Abatement Committee. Her influence even stretches as far away as the Philippines and Japan through her involvement in the Sister City Committee.

In 1975, Kay embarked upon a new area of leadership by becoming the first woman in the history of Carson to be elected to the Carson City Council. Upon Kay's entrance into the area of public service, she began to initiate and encourage innovative programs to benefit the citizens of the city. Under her leadership, four new parks have been established, and numerous innovative programs for the physically challenged, females, and senior citizens have been developed. After serving as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in both 1980 and 1984, she was honored as

Democratic Woman of the Year for the 30th Senate District in 1988.

Mr. Speaker, Mayor Kay Calas commands the respect of her community and of her country. Her unselfish commitment and dedication serves as a reminder to the limitless capabilities of the human spirit. Because of her efforts, Carson has developed into one of the finest communities in this country. However, despite her numerous public and civic achievements, perhaps her greatest accomplishment has been her ability to maintain a strong devotion to her five sons and her eight grandchildren, John, III, Christopher, Nicole, Leslie, Frank, Jr., Jim, Jr., Justin and Brooke.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our congratulations to Kay Calas. She is truly a remarkable individual who has devoted her talents and energies to enriching the lives of so many other people. On behalf of the entire Greater Harbor community, we wish Kay, and her family, all the best in the years to come.

JUSTICE, IL, PUBLIC LIBRARY: 10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues the Justice, IL, Public Library District, which will celebrate its 10th anniversary on September 18, 1988. This is truly an example of Federal and local government cooperation at its most effective.

Thanks to the Federal funding of Project PLUS, the Justice Public Library was able to open its doors on September 18, 1978, to give citizens a taste of library service before they voted on a referendum to formally establish this service. Initial funding and many other forms of assistance were also received from the local suburban library system. The system's consultant, Beth Mueller, was among those most instrumental in the creation of this library district. The village of Justice contributed some of its Federal revenue-sharing funds as well as the use of a village-owned house for the library building.

In February 1979, the referendum to establish a library district passed in the village of Justice with a vote of 496 to 140, allowing a second year of Federal funding. The library began using two rooms of the village-owned house and spread into other rooms as they were remodeled. Later, a referendum to annex to the library district the unincorporated area of Sterling Estates was approved. In 1984, a former mobile classroom was joined to the original building to accommodate the growing collection and usage. A building program is being planned for further growth. Justice is very proud and appreciative of these expanding library facilities.

Having accomplished many of its community service goals, the library district is planning for the future on this 10th anniversary. A just completed community survey will help the library be responsive to the wishes of citizens. It is rewarding to see Federal and local initiatives truly address a community need, as Jus-

tice's, in an effective and cooperative manner. I am sure my colleagues will join me in congratulating all involved on this celebratory occasion, thanking them for a job well done and for their continued service to the Justice community, and wishing them all the best.

TRIBUTE TO THE NEWTON FALLS VFW HORSESHOE CLUB

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to the Horseshoe Club of Newton Falls VFW Post 3332, which is located in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio.

The fine idea for the creation of the horseshoe club and the construction of the courts was proposed by Dick Lantz, who is a veteran and member of post 3332. Post 3332 provided the financial backing and labor needed to construct the horseshoe pitching courts. Construction of the courts began in September 1987 and was completed in April 1988. A special word of recognition goes to the members who gave freely of their labor: Ken McVicker, Ed Hillon, Richard Kilbert, Glen Dickey, and Roy Winland.

During the time the courts were being constructed, the post set about to form a league consisting of post members. Charles Stiles was elected league president, Carl Stier vice president, and Ken McVicker secretary-treasurer. Charles Stiles, Richard Kilbert, and Fauston Rapzak. Twelve three-man teams were on hand for the first Wednesday night league, but perhaps the most important aspect in the development of this horseshoe club was the development of a women's league as well. The horseshoe club also travels around the State to compete with other clubs.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I pay tribute to the work VFW Post 3332, which would like to dedicate its courts to the memory of two of its outstanding members, Cletus Price and Bob Boring. I wish to commend post 3332 on the completion of their horseshoe pitching courts and those to whom the courts are to be dedicated.

HONORING THE APOLLO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, probably no organization has so mirrored the development of America as our local, volunteer fire companies. They have been part of the American community since our earliest days, and throughout our history they have symbolized the volunteerism and community spirit that has helped to make America the greatest Nation in the world.

That marks one reason why I am so proud to take note of the upcoming 100th anniversary of the Apollo Volunteer Fire Department.

From the days of leather buckets and fire brigades to modern pumbers and an aerial water tower/pumper, this organization has been a key part of the Apollo community.

The great strength of America does not flow outward from its seat of Government, but from our communities and neighborhoods to Congress and the Federal Government. The commitment of people to their communities, the spirit of helping neighbors in time of their need, and the willingness to join in community ventures will continue in the decades ahead to provide great strength to the United States.

For those reasons, it is a particular pleasure for me to insert these remarks into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD honoring the Apollo Volunteer Fire Department and wishing the community well in celebrating its upcoming 100th anniversary.

WILLIAM "TINY" MULLIGAN, A LOWELL HERO

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn this week of the death of one of Lowell's finest citizens, William "Tiny" Mulligan, a giant of a man.

Tiny Mulligan died of cancer at the age of 65, and it was the only battle he ever lost. He had retired from the Lowell police force after 25 years of service as a well loved beat cop who, despite his tough guy image, seldom used force in the line of duty. His imposing presence made it unnecessary.

Tiny Mulligan, a lifelong resident of Lowell, had been a professional boxer for 6 years after scoring 43 straight wins as an amateur. In 1941, he was the National Athletic Union middleweight champion.

In his quarter century as a police officer, walking the beat near city hall, Tiny Mulligan won six citations and four commendations. Among his deeds were saving lives at a fire in 1970 and saving a drowning man in 1971.

Tiny Mulligan will be remembered not only for his bravery and toughness, but for his kindness. The words of Lowell Police Chief John Sheehan, who was broken in by Tiny Mulligan, said it best: "He worked a tough area and people knew who he was and they respected him. He was very fair, very straight. But if you were going to act up, you were dealing with the wrong police officer."

The Nation needs more old-fashioned cops like Tiny Mulligan.

THE MYTH OF THE MINIMUM WAGE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, currently, much debate has been focusing on whether Congress should increase the Federal minimum wage. I would like to share with my colleagues

a few pertinent facts as they consider legislation to raise the minimum wage. First, an increase in the minimum wage may seem like a solution to the problem of an extremely low salary; however, realistically it will hurt far more people than it will help. The information regarding the impoverished workers who earn only \$3.35 an hour, the current minimum wage which hasn't changed since 1981, is deceiving.

I do not support the increase of the minimum wage as there are many misleading facts about the positive effects from an increase. Young adults, low-skilled workers, the elderly, and those with little or no formal education hold these low-level entry jobs. Such jobs provide an opportunity for these people to enter the work force and to gain the experience needed for advancement. However, with an increase in the minimum wage, low-entry level jobs are often eliminated because businesses cannot afford to employ as many people. Also, prices increase because the cost of conducting business is raised. This, in turn, hurts the consumers.

Finally, the elimination of jobs and the increase in prices raises unemployment and inflation. The effects on the economy are felt almost immediately.

To further familiarize my colleagues with the discrepancies surrounding the minimum wage issue, I recommend the following article by Robert J. Samuelson entitled "The Myth of the Minimum Wage."

THE MYTH OF THE MINIMUM WAGE

(By Robert J. Samuelson)

Some of you may think that raising the minimum wage is a long-overdue way of helping the poor. Please discard this outdated idea. Current efforts by Democratic leaders in Congress to raise the minimum have more to do with embarrassing the Republicans in an election year than helping the poor. Increasing the minimum wage is misguided social policy, even if it seems the fair thing to do.

Popular wisdom is understandable and well meaning. The current minimum—\$3.35 an hour—hasn't been raised since 1981. By 1987 it stood at only 37 percent of average hourly earnings. It hasn't been that far below the average wage rate since 1949. This seems monstrously indecent. Workers stuck in minimum-wage jobs are being progressively impoverished. Their pay is about \$7,000 a year. That's less than two-thirds of the government's official poverty floor for a family of four. It's a dismaying picture. It's also thoroughly misleading.

The profile of minimum-wage workers simply doesn't fit the popular stereotype. Consider:

Most aren't from poor families. About 70 percent come from families with incomes at least 50 percent above the poverty line, according to a study by the Congressional Budget Office. Only 19 percent come from families below the poverty line.

Most minimum-wage jobs aren't held by heads of families. About two-thirds are held by young (24 and under) and single workers. About a third are teen-agers. The typical minimum-wage worker is a teen-ager from a nonpoor family working as a waiter or waitress. A third of all minimum-wage jobs are in restaurants.

Most workers don't get stuck in full-time minimum-wage jobs; indeed, two-thirds of minimum-wage jobs are part time. Some

jobs permanently pay the minimum, but they have high turnover. Other jobs may start at the minimum, but companies quickly give raises to employees they want to keep. Since 1980 the proportion of workers receiving the minimum has fallen from about 11 to 4 percent.

Government policies shouldn't be based on stereotypes that are demonstrably false. Legislation passed by the House Education and Labor Committee would raise the minimum wage about 51 percent, to \$5.05, by 1992. Enacting this sort of increase to help the minority of workers who fit the stereotype—heads of families with full-time jobs—is self-defeating. It would raise unemployment and inflation in return for, at most, a tiny reduction in poverty.

When government mandates higher labor costs, someone has to pay them. Companies are likely to raise prices and fire (or not hire) the least productive workers. After reviewing the available studies, economists Frederick Furlong and Marc Charney of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco concluded that the present proposal would raise inflation at least a quarter of a percentage point and result in the loss of 100,000 to 300,000 jobs. "The increase in unemployment would be among lower-wage workers, the group that the minimum-wage law is supposed to help," they write.

Supporters of a higher minimum dismiss these side effects as trivial. For instance, they point out that the extra joblessness would add only 0.1 to 0.3 percentage points to the unemployment rate. This argument is absurd. It justifies bad legislation as long as the bad effects are small, as Rep. Richard Arney, Republican of Texas, says. "Why not raise 'the minimum' to \$10 or \$20 an hour?" he asks. "The adverse effect of the minimum wage is perfectly obvious when we imagine it inflated to \$10 an hour. . . . At \$5.05 the effects on employment are not quite so blindingly apparent. Instead of millions of workers being laid off, there will only be a mere few hundred thousand."

There are better ways of helping the working poor. Rep. Thomas E. Petri (R-Wis.) suggests improving the earned-income tax credit, which goes to working parents with low incomes. The maximum credit is now \$874. Because most of these workers don't owe income taxes, the credit is refundable. It's a direct payment that covers their social security taxes and a bit more. But today's credit doesn't vary according to family size. Petri would provide bigger credits for larger families, up to \$2,500 for four children. This approach wouldn't raise prices, wouldn't deter hiring and would direct benefits to those in need.

It's not a partisan idea. An early advocate was economist Robert Reischauer of the Brookings Institution, a Democrat. Privately, some Democratic congressmen concede it's a good concept. But the Democratic congressional leadership clings to the minimum wage out of habit and expediency. It's superficially popular. One recent Gallup poll showed 77 percent of Americans support a higher minimum. It's also heavily favored by organized labor, a major Democratic constituency. Finally, it doesn't add to the budget deficit. By contrast, Petri's proposal would cut tax revenues about \$2 billion. Doing it right would mean raising someone else's taxes or cutting some spending.

There's no taste for such tough choices. Even raising the minimum wage is harder than it seems. The dilemma is basic: the larger the increase, the greater the economic damage; the smaller the increase, the

more it's a gesture. In the House, the Democrats haven't felt confident enough of victory to bring the measure to a floor vote. Congressmen from the oil patch and farm belt—where local economies remain weak—worry that excessive increases would hurt too much. The leadership is looking for the middle ground. Last week the Senate Labor Committee approved legislation raising the minimum only to \$4.55 by 1991. Even Republicans might accept \$4.10 or \$4.25.

A lot of intricate legislative maneuvering lies ahead. It should be fascinating. But be assured that it doesn't have much to do with the poor. It's over political symbolism. Raising the minimum wage involves the worst kind of backdoor spending and feel-good politics: people can say they're helping the poor when they're really not. Democrats are trying to paint the Republicans as cold, cruel and heartless, while the Republicans are desperately scrambling to avoid this unpopular stigma. Whoever wins, the poor lose.

EDITORIAL SUPPORT FOR DROUGHT RELIEF MEASURE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the York, NE, News Times will be of interest to my colleagues. The editorialist commends the quick action by Congress to address the Nation's drought conditions.

To our credit, this emergency measure largely escaped election-year rhetoric and partisanship. With bipartisan support and with cooperation from the administration we successfully passed a bill that should bring relief to the most severely drought-stricken areas of the country.

I wanted to share this editorial with my colleagues to illustrate the editorial support from an agricultural-oriented community that has watched our actions and applauded the results.

DROUGHT AID ESCAPES ELECTION-YEAR POLITICS

Good news from Washington D.C., is on the way to the nation's farmers.

In the midst of drought conditions which have parched the heartland as badly as any year in recent history, lawmakers dropped partyline politicking and passed a provision which will deliver an estimated \$3.9 billion to struggling agriculture families.

This year's drought aid package is the biggest federal emergency relief bill ever passed for farmers in the United States. For those who survived the industry's fallout over the last few years, the funds will in many cases make the difference between filing bankruptcy and looking ahead to another year.

Passage of the bill is welcome news in itself, but the unanimous support with which it was approved is an even healthier sign for the industry.

As we approach an open race for the White House, every issue is being weighed as much for candidate position as it is for its own validity. On-going debates on aid to the Contras, economic reform, etc., are publicized as to Bush-Dukakis differences and

how they might influence the November vote.

The nation's lawmakers looked past the fall ballot, however, in putting the country's resources to work in this time of emergency need. Midwestern states can thank their representatives for coming home, seeing the need, and impressing on Capitol Hill what grave conditions threaten the immediate future of this vital industry.

The adopted language of the drought aid package also offered relief from the normal onslaught of non-related tack-on provisions. The final bill escaped the writhing channels without the addition of costly special interest amendments and was given sweeping support by both Congress and the President.

The help was clearly needed, as recent surveys show that 43 percent of the country is suffering from severe or extreme drought conditions, which rate as the fourth worst since the government began keeping the statistics in 1895.

Nebraska has fared better, fortunately, than other regions of the country, particularly with the aid of available groundwater resources.

A combination of the '88 drought bill, higher market prices and a relatively high yield potential spells hope for Nebraska's farmers. York County looks to survive the year of the drought in a profitable way.

TRIBUTE TO DR. HORACE JIM McMILLAN

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the 19th District's outstanding citizens, Dr. Horace Jim McMillan, who retired August 17, after many years of healing and helping the citizens in and around Santa Barbara. Dr. McMillan is more than just a dedicated and excellent physician; he is also, as the only black doctor to practice medicine in Santa Barbara, a pioneering and exemplary role model to the minority community there.

Dr. McMillan began his family practice in Santa Barbara in 1952, after receiving a B.S. from Prairie View A&M college, an M.D. from Meharry Medical College, doing graduate work at St. Louis University, and after serving as the first black pharmacist's mate in the history of the U.S. Coast Guard. He received an HMO certificate from UCLA in 1975. Dr. McMillan also served as vice president of the Physicians Investment Corp., as a member of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Human Relations, on the board of directors of the Goleta Valley Community Hospital, and as a staff member at St. Francis Hospital, Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital, Goleta Valley Community Hospital, and Pinecrest Hospital. Dr. McMillan has also been recognized and honored as the innovator of the Franklin Neighborhood Service Center and is one of four recipients of the Martin Luther King Award—Afro American Community Service Center.

Mr. Speaker, I could continue listing Dr. McMillan's accomplishments for the duration of my time, but it should already be obvious that this man has played a large role in the local

health care profession, as well as in the Santa Barbara community as a whole. Dr. McMillan's public service achievements extend well beyond the realm of physical healing, and I know that I speak for the citizens of the 19th District when I thank and applaud him for his extraordinary efforts to improve the lives of people there.

TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM AMADOR

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Abraham Amador, a resident of Oakley, CA, in my district. Mr. Amador has contributed immeasurably to the growth and betterment of Oakley as one of the foremost leaders of the community. He is also a personal friend of mine.

Abraham Amador has dedicated his life to helping others, many times at a cost to himself. At the age of 58, Mr. Amador can reflect on his days as a farm laborer living in camps with his children and wishing for a place they could be proud to call home. Now he lives in his own home on a street that bears his name. Abraham knows firsthand what it means to farmworkers to own their own home, and he has spent many years of his life working to make that dream a reality for farmworkers like himself.

Mr. Amador was quoted in one of our local newspapers as saying, "It came down to 'either I work to get money for ourselves and get wealthy, or I work to help other people who haven't made it yet.' It wasn't hard to decide which road to take."

Indeed, Abraham's work has enabled countless alien workers to gain residency under the recently passed immigration law. He also helped to erect 43 homes for farmworkers with mortgage payments as low as \$66 a month. In addition to building new homes, Mr. Amador's work has assisted another 600 families in obtaining loans to buy their own homes. He has also helped to obtain and rehabilitate two farm labor camps near Brentwood, CA.

Most recently, Mr. Amador has been given the Humanitarian of the Year Award by the Oakley Residents for Responsible Growth. Although he greatly appreciates receiving the award, Amador was careful to note that while he was getting the recognition, there were many others who shared in his work who are not recognized.

Despite the magnitude of his past accomplishments, Abraham Amador approaches the future with the same special commitment to work for change. He realizes the struggle is far from over and sees that he must continue the fight.

I know my colleagues in the House of Representatives will join me in commending Abraham Amador for his outstanding achievements. Abraham's work has made a difference in many people's lives, and I feel fortunate to be able to work alongside him and know him as my friend.

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I was en route from scheduled events in my district this morning and missed rollcall vote No. 291. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

ABM CRISIS NEARING

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, we are reaching a critical point in arms negotiations because of the Soviet Union's illegal phased-array radar at Krasnoyarsk in Siberia.

Despite that the radar is in violation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the Soviets have, since 1983, insisted on deep concessions from us before they will dismantle it. Originally, they wanted us to dismantle our legal radar sites overseas. Now, the Soviets say they will trade Krasnoyarsk for a narrow interpretation of the ABM Treaty, which is nothing more than another attempt to kill our strategic defense initiative.

An editorial that recently appeared in the Arizona Republic precisely explains the looming crisis in arms control negotiations, and offers the only logical answer: "Either Moscow should dismantle the site, or the Reagan administration should abrogate the pact."

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read the Arizona Republic's editorial, and include it in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Arizona Republic, Sept. 6, 1988]

ABM CRISIS NEARING

The Soviet arms-control negotiating strategy is clear; what is mine is mine, and what is yours is negotiable.

This is evidenced again by the breakdown last week of the talks in Geneva. The collapse came when the Soviets refused to dismantle the large phased-array radar site at Krasnoyarsk in south-central Siberia.

Since it was first discovered in 1983, the installation has been regarded in Washington as a violation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. U.S. negotiators consequently warned that unless it was dismantled, it would be declared a "material breach" of the treaty, thus paving the way for Washington to abrogate the pact.

That Krasnoyarsk violates the ABM Treaty is obvious. The treaty's language is unambiguous. "Each party," it says, "undertakes not to deploy in the future radars for early warning of strategic ballistic missile attack except at locations along the periphery of its national territory and oriented outward."

Krasnoyarsk is located nowhere near a border and is improperly oriented to perform the function Moscow alleges for it—tracking objects in space. Also, it has the capability to perform illegal early-warning and battle-management functions. Krasnoyarsk's two 10-story antenna buildings are identical to the Pechora-class radars sur-

rounding Moscow—part of the legal ABM system protecting that capital.

Moscow's apologists dismiss Krasnoyarsk as a "technical" violation of the treaty. Even the Joint Chiefs of Staff oppose declaring the site a "material breach" because, they argue, we have no treaty-violating projects ready to implement, whereas the Soviet Union is prepared to deploy a national missile-defense system on a moment's notice. Thus, in the topsy-turvy logic of arms control, Soviet treaty violations become an argument for our adherence to the pact.

The dotting arms controllers pooh-pooh Krasnoyarsk or obfuscate the issue with gratuitous, and often fanciful, excuses for why Moscow would undertake such a hugely expensive project of such supposed insignificance.

Since 1983, Moscow has demanded concessions in exchange for the destruction of Krasnoyarsk. It has demanded that in exchange for Krasnoyarsk the U.S. dismantle radar sites at Thule in Greenland and Flyingsdales in Great Britain—both long in existence both legal even with the recent phased-array upgrade. Recently, however, the Soviets have dropped this line in favor of demanding that Krasnoyarsk be swapped for a U.S. pledge to abide by Moscow's narrow interpretation of the ABM Treaty, thus crippling research into the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Soviet compliance with treaty obligations cannot be conditioned on other steps, concessions or trade-offs. Krasnoyarsk is a blatant violation of the ABM Treaty. Either Moscow should dismantle the site, or the Reagan administration should abrogate the pact.

NEW CONSIDERATIONS FOR EARTHQUAKE PREPAREDNESS

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, an earthquake is the most devastating of natural disasters. The Federal Emergency Management Agency has estimated that if an earthquake equivalent to San Francisco's earthquake of 1906 were to strike San Francisco today, up to 11,000 deaths would occur and 40,000 people would require hospitalization. However the threat of earthquakes is not just limited to California; 75 percent of our States contain regions that are classified as having major or moderate seismic risk. Because of geological differences in the East, seismic waves travel further from the quake's epicenter than on the west coast. The area affected by an earthquake on the east coast would be 20 times larger than the area affected on the west coast. The Federal Government must be strongly committed, in the form of continued funding for U.S. Geological Survey and Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Earthquake Hazard Reduction Act passed in this session was a first step in improving the Federal, State, and local governments' ability to increase awareness and preparedness for a catastrophic earthquake.

This July, the U.S. Geological Survey released a report that estimated there was a 50-percent chance that a major quake would hit the bay area in the next 30 years.

I have included for the RECORD, the July 14 editorial from the San Francisco Chronicle which reviews this report:

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 14, 1988]

QUAKE SAFETY

An estimate that a major earthquake has a 50-50 chance of striking the Bay Area within the next 30 years, or chances of two in 10 that it will hit within the coming decade, is adequate warning that nothing but thorough preparation will prevent fatalities in the thousands.

Although many uncertainties exist in the science of quake prediction, a report by the U.S. Geological Survey said the big local tremor could hit either the San Andreas Fault which runs through the San Francisco Peninsula or the Hayward Fault in the East Bay.

An 8.3 magnitude quake on the San Francisco side of the bay could kill 3,000 to 11,000 people, according to an estimate by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and a 7.4 quake in the East Bay could kill 3,000 to 7,000 people.

The San Andreas system has been "relatively quiet" for many years, a Geological Survey geophysicist told Chronicle science editor David Perlman, but the two crustal blocks on either side of the fault are straining to slip past each other and the stresses must finally be released with shuddering effect. The resultant natural disaster is probably inevitable, but its damage can be minimized to a certain degree in advance.

Stricter construction standards should be adopted; old structures, particularly brick and masonry buildings, should be reinforced; highway overpasses should be strengthened; regional emergency plans should be coordinated among city, police, fire and other agencies. An individual can store emergency supplies and locate main switches and valves that control the flow of water, gas and electricity.

Without aggressive programs of emergency planning and earthquake preparedness, the next major quake in a highly developed urban area will result in a great loss of life and property.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE GERALD E. RADCLIFFE

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to share with my colleagues the awarding of the "Meritorious Service to the Juvenile Courts of America" to my good friend and native Ohioan, Judge Gerald E. Radcliffe.

Judge Radcliffe has dedicated his life and his service to addressing the needs of the juvenile court system and the families they are charged with protecting across our Nation and throughout Ohio. I am pleased to learn that Judge Radcliffe's peers have bestowed upon him this much deserved honor. I join with Judge Radcliffe's many friends and family in offering my sincerest congratulations.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to your attention the following information concerning this Meritorious Service Award. During these times of increased attention to the need of our juve-

niles, it is important to recognize such dedicated service.

OHIO JUDGE RECEIVES NATIONAL HONOR

The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges founded in 1937 is the oldest judicial organization in the United States. Its primary goal is to offer continuing education for judges and court related personnel in the family and juvenile courts.

At its Annual Conference a family or juvenile court judge is selected by the Awards Committee of the National Council for its Meritorious Service Award to the Juvenile Courts of America. This is the highest recognition that the National Council of Family and Juvenile Courts Judges awards to a judge.

Gerald E. Radcliffe, Judge of the Probate and Juvenile Divisions of the Common Pleas Court of Ross County, Ohio has been selected to receive this honor at the 51st Annual Conference of the National Council in Fort Lauderdale, Florida on Monday, July 11th.

Judge Radcliffe, a native of Chillicothe and juvenile court judge of Ross County for nearly sixteen years stated,

"This is a great tribute to our community and state, and national recognition that those of us in rural America are capable of making contributions to the betterment of the Juvenile Justice system of our nation. I am deeply moved and honored to accept this award on behalf of all those that made it possible!"

Louis W. McHardy, Executive Director of the National College of Juvenile and Family Law in making the announcement stated that Judge Radcliffe was previously recognized as an Adjunct Senior Judicial Scholar by the Council.

Judge Gerald E. Radcliffe is a native of Chillicothe, was educated at Ohio University and at the University of Cincinnati.

Before assuming his judicial duties for Ross County in 1973, Judge Radcliffe served as an acting municipal court judge of Chillicothe.

In his community, Judge Radcliffe has been the project director for the South Central Ohio Juvenile Detention Center and is one of the founders of the Roweton Family Complex with its nationally recognized parent visitation home.

Judge Radcliffe presently serves as Chairman of the advisory Council of the Governor for the Department of Youth Services, Trustee of the Ohio Judicial College, and a member of the Supreme Court Advisory Committee currently evaluating suggestions for changes in child support rules for the family Courts of Ohio.

[From the Chillicothe (OH) Gazette, July 11, 1988]

JUDGE GETS NATIONAL AWARD

(By Jan Angilella)

Ross County Juvenile Court Judge Gerald Radcliffe will receive today a national service award for his work in the juvenile court system.

Radcliffe will be given the Meritorious Service to the Juvenile Courts of America Award. He was selected by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The award is the highest recognition that the national council awards a judge.

"I'm really thrilled," Radcliffe said Friday. "I'm so proud, I'm busting at the seams. If we were just talking about Ohio, it would be one thing. But to be picked out of the whole nation is just remarkable."

Radcliffe will receive the award at the 51st annual conference of the National Council in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Radcliffe has been the project director for the South Central Ohio Juvenile Detention Center and is one of the founders of Ross County's Roweton Family Complex. The complex has been nationally recognized for its parent visitation home.

Radcliffe currently serves as Chairman of the Governor's Youth Advisory Council for the Department of Youth Services and Trustee of the Ohio Judicial College. He also is a member of the Supreme Court Advisory Committee evaluating proposals for changes in child support rules for the family courts of Ohio.

Radcliffe, a Democrat, is seeking the newly-created seat on the 4th District Court of Appeals in the November election.

H.R. 5261, INDIAN HEALTH CARE AMENDMENTS OF 1988

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join Chairman UDALL in introducing the Indian Health Care Amendments of 1988. This bill would revise and extend, through 1992, various health manpower, health service, and health facility programs authorized by the Indian Health Care Improvement Act and administered by the Indian Health Service [IHS].

This bill represents a compromise between the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Last year, both committees ordered reported H.R. 2290, the Indian Health Care Amendments of 1987, with differing amendments. As a result of negotiations over the last few months, we now have a product that both committees, on a bipartisan basis, can support. I hope that this bill will be considered by the House on the suspension calendar in the near future.

The basic thrust of this bill is to raise the health status of the Indian people to parity with that of the general U.S. population. As the Office of Technology Assessment concluded in its 1986 report, "the health of American Indians on average has improved on many measures over the past 15 years, but in almost every IHS service area and on almost every measure it is still far behind that of the U.S. all races population." OTA found that Indians are more likely to die of tuberculosis, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, accidents, diabetes, pneumonia and influenza, homicide, and suicide.

To improve the inferior health status of Indians, the bill would extend the existing Indian health manpower programs and authorize new initiatives to address the growing shortage of doctors, nurses, dentists, and other health professionals faced by the IHS and by tribal contractors. The bill would also direct the IHS to expand its health promotion and disease prevention activities, with an emphasis on diabetes prevention, treatment, and control. In addition, the bill would establish a fund to increase allocations to those tribes that are most deficient in health care providers, facilities, and other resources. Finally, the bill would

direct the IHS to implement a plan to reduce infant and maternal mortality and fetal alcohol syndrome among American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Some Members have raised concerns about the use of funds appropriated to the IHS for the performance of abortions. Under current IHS regulations, Federal funds may not be used to pay for abortions unless a physician has found and certified in writing that the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term. Under this policy, the IHS in 1985 performed a total of five induced abortions; in 1986, the number declined to four. Stated another way, the IHS has a ratio of 0.3 induced abortions per 1,000 live births. This compares with a ratio of 421 induced abortions per 1,000 live births for the United States as a whole in 1985, the latest year for which the Alan Guttmacher Institute has data.

Section 617 of the bill provides that, with respect to the performance of abortions, the IHS, like other Public Health Service agencies, is governed by the relevant language in the Health and Human Services appropriations bill, even though the IHS is funded under the Interior appropriations bill. Currently, the language in the HHS appropriations bill is the Hyde amendment, which prohibits the use of Federal funds for the performance of an abortion except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the pregnancy were carried to term. Thus, the IHS in any fiscal year would be governed by whatever restrictions on the use of Federal funds for the payment for abortions are included in the HHS appropriations bill for that year.

This bill contains budget authority of \$74.8 million in fiscal year 1989, \$105.5 million in fiscal year 1990, \$110.7 million in fiscal year 1991, \$111.3 million in fiscal year 1992, and \$74.5 million in fiscal year 1993. The large majority of this funding—over 60 percent—represents extensions of existing programs, such as community health representatives and urban Indian health projects. The major new initiatives are first, the fund for improving allocations to resource-deficient tribes; second, provisions for upgrading IHS clinical staffing; and third, the program for diabetes prevention, treatment, and control. Each of these new initiatives is essential to enabling the IHS to meet its most basic responsibilities for the health of the Indian people.

A summary of the bill follows. This reauthorization, a version of which has been passed by the House in each of the last two Congresses, is long overdue. The reauthorization is a high priority for the Indian people. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN HEALTH CARE AMENDMENTS OF 1988

TITLE I. INDIAN HEALTH MANPOWER

Section 101. Extends the current health professions recruitment program for Indians at the following authorization levels: \$0.6 million in FY 89; \$0.65 million in FY 90; \$0.7 million in FY 91; and \$0.75 million in FY 92.

Section 102. Revises and extends the current health professions preparatory scholarship program for Indians at the following authorization levels: \$3 million in FY 89; \$3.7 million in FY 90; \$4.4 million in FY 91; and \$5.1 million in FY 92.

Section 103. Extends the current IHS extern program at the following authorization levels: \$0.3 million for FY 89; \$0.35 million in FY 89; \$0.4 million in FY 91; and \$0.45 million in FY 92.

Section 104. Revises and extends the current Indian health professions scholarship program at the following authorization levels: \$5.1 million in FY 89; \$6.0 million in FY 90; \$7.1 million in FY 91; and \$8.234 million in FY 92.

Section 105. Extends the current program for continuing education allowances at the following authorization levels: \$0.5 million in FY 89; \$0.526 million in FY 90; \$0.554 million in FY 91; and \$0.582 million in FY 92.

Section 106. Authorizes a health professions scholarship program for Native Hawaiians at the level of \$1.8 million for each of the fiscal years 1989 through 1992.

Section 107. Codifies under the Snyder Act the current community health representative program with no specific authorization levels.

Section 108. Establishes the following new programs to address the shortages in physician, nursing, and other clinical staffing faced by the IHS and tribal contractors: (1) an IHS loan repayment program, with an authorization of such sums as may be necessary; (2) an authorization of \$0.1 million in each fiscal year for the IHS to reimburse travel expenses of individuals being recruited for placement at IHS or tribal sites; (3) a program of grants to tribes to recruit and retain health professionals, with an authorization of \$1 million for each of the fiscal years 1989–1991; (4) a program to enable providers in Indian health programs to pursue advanced training or research.

TITLE II. HEALTH SERVICES

Section 201. Establishes a new Indian Health Care Improvement Fund to provide additional funds to resource-deficient tribes at the following authorization levels: \$19 million in FY 90 and in FY 91, and \$20 million in FY 92.

Section 202. Codifies the current Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund at an authorization of \$12 million for each of the fiscal years 1989–1992.

Section 203. Requires the IHS to provide health promotion and disease prevention services, including a program of diabetes prevention, treatment, and control, with an authorization level of such sums as may be necessary. Also directs the Secretary to establish a health promotion and disease prevention program for Native Hawaiians at an authorization level of \$750,000 for each of the fiscal years 1989 through 1992.

Section 204. Confers on the IHS a right to recover from private insurers and other third parties for the costs of services rendered to Indian patients. Provides that any reimbursements recovered are to be retained by the IHS facility or tribal contractor that delivered the services for which recovery was sought. Also provides that at least \$200,000 of the funds appropriated to the IHS each fiscal year are to be applied to health services research.

TITLE III. HEALTH FACILITIES

Section 301. Requires the Secretary to submit to the Congress an impact evaluation at least one year prior to the closure of any IHS hospital or outpatient facility, and to submit annually a health facility priority system setting forth the ten highest priority inpatient and outpatient construction or renovation projects.

Section 302. Requires the IHS to develop and implement a 10-year plan to provide

safe water supply and sanitary sewage and solid waste disposal facilities to Indian homes and communities. Also requires the IHS to submit annually to the Congress a sanitation facility priority system. Authorizes \$3.85 million for each of the fiscal years 1990-1992 to enable the IHS to provide financial and technical assistance, training, and emergency repairs to Indian tribes operating sanitation facilities.

Section 303. Specifies the conditions under which the Secretary may accept non-IHS funds for the renovation or modernization of IHS facilities.

Section 304. Provides for the disposition of the Bethel, Alaska, Hospital upon a final administrative ruling by the Interior Department.

TITLE IV. URBAN INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Section 401. Revises and extends, under the authority of the Snyder Act, the current urban Indian health program, with no specific authorization levels.

Section 402. Clarifies the definition of the term "urban Indian organization."

TITLE V. ORGANIZATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

Section 501. Provides a statutory basis for the recent elevation of the IHS to agency status within the Public Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services. Requires the IHS to establish an automated management information system for the IHS, including financial and patient care data.

TITLE VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 601. Authorizes the IHS to lease facilities owned by Indian tribes for the purpose of delivering health services.

Section 602. Revises and extends the current authority establishing Arizona as a contract health service delivery area through 1991.

Section 603. Codifies criteria for eligibility for IHS services with respect to California Indians.

Section 604. Delineates the contract health service delivery area in California.

Section 605. Requires the IHS, with respect to health program and facilities operated by tribal contractors, to pay the same expenses as the IHS covers in the programs and facilities it operates.

Section 606. Prohibits the Secretary from removing a National Health Service Corps physician from an Indian site unless the Secretary assures there will be no reduction in services.

Section 607. Describes the circumstances under which IHS facilities can make services available to persons who are not eligible Indians.

Section 608. Directs the IHS to develop and implement a plan to reduce the rates of infant mortality, maternal mortality, and fetal alcohol syndrome among Indians to specified levels by 1993.

Section 609. Requires the IHS to provide contract health services to members of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.

Section 610. Directs the Secretary to report to Congress by September 30, 1990, on the feasibility of an arrangement for sharing of services and facilities between the IHS and the V.A. Authorizes the IHS clinic in Ft. Duchesne, Utah, to serve veterans.

Section 611. Requires that the IHS submit an impact report to the Congress if, in allocating funds, it reduces the base resources of any recurring program, project, or activity of a Service Unit by 5 percent or more in any fiscal year.

Section 612. Directs the IHS to pay for services to Indians in Montana who are indigent and eligible for county charity care pending conclusion of litigation.

Section 613. Directs the Secretary to fund a demonstration project by the Tohono O'odham tribe of Arizona to take over the IHS health care delivery system serving the tribe. The authorization is \$275,000 for FY 89, \$275,000 for FY 90, and \$75,000 for FY 91.

Section 614. Directs the Secretary to make grants to the San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico, for substance abuse treatment services, at an authorized level of \$250,000 for each of FY 90 and FY 91.

Section 615. Requires the Secretaries of Health and Human Services, Interior, and Energy to conduct a joint study with respect to nuclear resources health hazards on Indian lands.

Section 616. Prohibits the IHS from using Depo-provera to stop menses in mentally retarded women unless such use is specifically authorized by the FDA.

Section 617. Provides that the language in the HHS appropriations bill limiting the performance of abortions shall apply to the IHS for the fiscal year to which the language applies.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS SMITH

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in order to pay tribute to Mr. Francis A. Smith, a very special resident of my 17th Congressional District. It is truly one of my most exhilarating and proudest moments as a Member of Congress to be able to inform my fellow Members of the U.S. House of Representatives that Francis Smith was named National Big Brother of the Year for 1988. Please allow me a few moments to inform you about this great addition to the human race.

Mr. Smith resides at 20 Brookline Avenue in Youngstown, OH with his lovely wife Ginger and doting son Scott. He has served as big brother to three outstanding young men over the past 13 years: John Banko of Youngstown, a graduate of Chaney High School who intends to become a top student at Youngstown State University; Joe Silva, a YSU student majoring in management and an energetic retail store employee; and David Altman of McDonald, OH, a star pupil at McDonald Elementary School. Through Mr. Smith, each of these wonderful young men have received the guidance, love, and attention that every person needs.

Besides being named National Big Brother of the Year, Mr. Smith was also named Regional Big Brother of the Year for 1988 and Mahoning Valley Big Brother of the Year for 1982. Mr. Smith's mind-boggling devotion as a big brother has been slavish and exhaustive. He has served as president of Mahoning Valley Big Brothers for the past 2 years and has been a member of their board of trustees for the last 12 years. His accomplishments also include coordinating and acquiring toys for the Big Brothers Christmas Party since 1978, and obtaining countless dollars for his

organization through the fund raiser bowl for kids.

Francis Smith received his 1988 National Big Brother of the Year award at the Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America Conference in Milwaukee, WI, on June 23, 1988. When he was given his award by the great Pittsburgh Steelers wide receiver Lynn Swann, I am certain that it was the happiest and most satisfying moment of Mr. Smith's life.

Francis, I salute you for the joy and meaning that you have given to the lives of young men, and want you to know that I am willing to help you out in this effort in any way that I can. Thus, it is with thanks and special pleasure that I join with the people of the 17th Congressional District in paying tribute to the zest for life and humanitarian achievements of Mr. Francis A. Smith, the 1988 National Big Brother of the Year.

HONORING STATE REPRESENTATIVE AMOS HUTCHINSON

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I want to take special note of the retirement from the Pennsylvania State Legislature of a personal friend, and an outstanding legislator, Amos Hutchinson.

I served with "Hutch" in the Pennsylvania House, and I have stayed in touch with him in recent years, particularly after reapportionment when we both represented parts of Westmoreland County.

In thinking back over the career of Amos Hutchinson, there are many words that come to my mind. Independent; committed; honest; truthful; able; concerned; and dedicated.

But there is one description that comes to mind above the others: Amos Hutchinson was a dedicated American. In that deceptively simple phrase, you can tell a great deal about Amos Hutchinson, and a great deal about why our governmental system is the best in the world.

"Hutch" was the true citizen-legislator. He worked for his people. He carried his area's message to Harrisburg. He stayed true to the principles of democratic government. He expressed his views forcefully, but he respected the well-thought-out conclusions of an opponent. In retiring he commented, "My whole career in the legislature has been a highlight. It's an honor to represent the people of Westmoreland County".

And it has been an honor for the State legislature and for the people of Westmoreland County to have Amos Hutchinson in the State house of representatives.

The numbers and facts show 20 years of service, supervision of a reorganization of PennDOT and rebuilding the State's highway system where his accomplishments were much too regularly overlooked, the only current member to chair two committees, and a State law compensating volunteer firemen, policemen, and prison guards killed in the line of duty.

But behind those numbers stands a dedicated American, a man of principle, a man who was always "Hutch" to neighbor, friend, or foe, a good friend of mine, and a man in whose government service we can all appreciate and are all a little better because of his work.

TESTIMONY FOR PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF CAPITAL GAINS SUBMITTED TO NEC

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in these times of revenue shortfalls and overburdening taxes, the preferential treatment of capital gains is an avenue that will provide revenues and lessen the tax burden on the American people. I recently had the privilege to submit testimony to the National Economic Commission on preferential treatment for capital gains. The following is the text of that testimony:

WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF PHILIP M. CRANE, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, AUGUST 17, 1988

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to present my views to the National Economic Commission. In this day and age of increasing Congressional spending and a runaway budget deficit, it is obvious we need to return to basic budgetary principles. The federal government, like a family, must establish an effective budget in which expenditures do not exceed revenues. All too often, Members of Congress pass pet pork-barrel projects without regard to how the project will be financed. Consequently, the burden falls on the Members of the Ways and Means Committee to devise ways in which to raise revenues by increasing unpopular taxes, usually on the business community.

RAISING REVENUES—NOT TAXES

It is imperative that the Members of Congress and the National Economic Commission understand that the answer can only be achieved through reduction of expenses, tax incentives that encourage growth, and fiscal responsibility. The continued growth of the economy is the most important step in creating revenues through income tax on new wage earners in new jobs. One way to stimulate growth is by increasing capital that is available to invest not only in new, but expanding ventures. The taxation of earnings on investments, or capital gains taxes, should receive preferential treatment to expand the development of capital resources in this country. As an added bonus, the preferential treatment of capital gains would add to the coffers at Treasury, and thus, help reduce the deficit. According to a much publicized study by Professor Lawrence Lindsey, using simulations of Dr. Martin Feldstein's capital gains model, the revenue optimizing rate will be achieved with a drop in the rate from 28 percent to 15 percent.

Capital gains are those gains resulting from the sale of capital assets, such as stocks, bonds and real estate. Until the passage of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, long-term capital gain (long-term gain was that resulting from the sale of a capital asset

held for longer than 6 months), was entitled to preferential tax treatment. In general, 60 percent of the long-term capital gain was excluded from tax. The highest effective tax rate on a long-term capital gain was, therefore, 20 percent (40 percent of the long-term gain subject to tax times the highest marginal tax rate, 50 percent).

Interestingly, capital gain is a voluntary tax. It is the individual taxpayer who decides that he wants to sell an asset and therefore pay the corresponding tax. Taxpayers want to maximize profits. Logic dictates that a lower tax would encourage sales, while a higher tax rate stifles sales. With an increase in sales, one will find that increased activity leads to higher revenues. The federal government can only collect receipts on capital gains when taxpayers sell their assets for profit.

In the early 1970s, Congress doubled the maximum tax rate on capital gains from 25 percent to 49 percent. The motivation for this dramatic increase was to increase tax revenues; but these high tax rates on capital gains caused those years to be one of the most unproductive in recent history in terms of capital investment and small business growth. The venture capital needed to start new businesses and the growth for corporations virtually disappeared. A period of economic stagnation ensued, and many corporations went under, went deeply into debt, or in the case of many new high technology firms, were forced to sell or license their products to foreign corporations.

Then, in 1978, behind the leadership of the late Congressman Bill Steiger, Congress acted to reduce the capital gains tax rate from 49 percent to 28 percent. The results were astonishing even to those who had proposed the reduction: in a mere 18 months, more than \$1 billion of new venture capital poured into funds for investment in new and growing companies. With a further reduction to 20 percent in 1981, this country experienced a virtual explosion of investment and capital formation. This seemingly innocent preferential treatment for capital gains created millions of new jobs and increased revenues taken in by the Treasury Department. In 1979, the first year of the Steiger tax cut, \$11.7 billion in capital gains revenues were collected, up from \$8.1 billion collected in 1977, and \$9.3 billion collected in 1978.

Preferential treatment of capital gains is an essential building block in the continuing resurgence of this country's economy. This is a tax treatment that affects most tax-paying Americans. The affluent, the middle class, the small businessman are all affected by this taxation. Homeowners do not sell their dwellings, farmers do not sell their parcels, small businesses do not generate venture capital unless tax levels make it worthwhile for them to do so. Recognizing that this item of the tax code affects all aspects of the economy, we must understand that this issue cuts across party lines. This isn't conservative issue, a liberal issue, a supply-side issue, a Keynesian, or any other specific cause. It is an issue that is good for America. What better signal to send the people of this country, than a message from this newly created committee that states: "We support the innovators of this country in building tomorrow's dreams, today."

History proves that the preferential treatment of capital gains provides a more dynamic and lucrative economy while providing additional revenues to the federal government. It is essential that we restore the capital gains tax treatment to a maximum

rate of 15 percent. By enacting this legislation, Congress and this Commission can help to maintain a favorable atmosphere for economic growth and encourage sensible innovative risk-taking. In addition to raising revenues through enhanced investment, the reduced rate will create more jobs and thereby also raise more revenue. A reduction in the rate will correct one of the great blunders of the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

I thank the members of the National Economic Commission for providing me the opportunity to present my views. I look forward to working with you in the future.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. BILL LEWIS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, California's 19th District is blessed with a wealth of dedicated public servants—it is a part of what makes living there such a pleasure—and so it is always a special occasion when I have an opportunity to recognize any one of them individually. One of those outstanding individuals has to be Sgt. Bill Lewis, who is retiring September 16, after over 32 years of dedicated police work.

Since 1956 Bill Lewis has served his hometown of Oxnard very well, working in vice and narcotics, on the special enforcement team, patrol, canine unit, detectives, and finally as a sergeant in the traffic division. On September 16, the Oxnard Peace Officers Association will be sponsoring a retirement dinner to honor Sergeant Lewis, including a special "roast" and a presentation of "The Bumper Morgan Award" by actor George Kennedy.

I know that I speak for the citizenry of the 19th District when I thank Sergeant Lewis for his years of dedicated service, and wish him well in the future. It is comforting to know that his dedication to duty will be continued by his two sons, Bob Lewis and Bill Lewis II, who also work for the Oxnard Police Department.

THE NORTHEAST-MIDWEST ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GUIDE

HON. JIM LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. LEACH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the number of Federal programs to stimulate economic development has fallen sharply since 1981. Fortunately, many States have implemented innovative programs of their own in order to spur economic vitality and development.

The Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition has documented many of these successful programs in the 1988 edition of "The Guide to State and Federal Resources for Economic Development," which was released today. This valuable guide contains outlines of remaining Federal programs as well as a useful anthology of 460 brief case studies—drawn from every State in the Nation—that il-

illustrate the strong initiative taken at the State level.

This scholarly work will help Federal, State, and local policymakers meet the challenge of a rapidly changing economy. I strongly recommend "The Guide to State and Federal Resources for Economic Development" to all of my colleagues in the coalition. This guide contains a wealth of information that will be useful in promoting the continued economic revitalization of the Northeast-Midwest region.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter one of these brief studies from my home State of Iowa into the RECORD.

**IOWA INDUSTRIAL NEW JOBS TRAINING
PROGRAM
OBJECTIVE**

The Iowa Industrial New Jobs Training Program (INJTP) provides funds for linking area community colleges and businesses to train and employ workers using an incremental property tax financing mechanism.

DESCRIPTION

The INJTP began operations in 1983 following its establishment by the Iowa state legislature. Designed and run by the Iowa Department of Economic Development (IDED), the program lowers firms' costs of expanding their work forces and locating new facilities in the state.

The INJTP coordinates relationships between Iowa businesses providing new jobs, and postsecondary schools capable of designing customized training specifically for those new jobs. A joint agreement between an eligible Iowa business and local community college begins the process. The business puts together a training plan for a future job position by working out an educational program with the college. The educational component can take many forms including but not limited to classroom sessions, consulting, preparation of training manuals, and on-the-job training. Once the business and the college reach agreement, the IDED provides technical assistance and oversight.

The program is completely funded by bonds in the form of training certificates sold by the college. Proceeds of the sale finance (within statutory limits) legal fees, underwriter fees, and indirect administrative costs to the college. One percent of the bond sale amount goes to the state for administration cost and partially funds the Iowa Business-Industry Information and Training Network. The balance of the proceeds are available to the business for reimbursement of the training costs it incurs. Training may include screening, skills assessment, and testing; in-plant instruction; on-the-job training; and specialized training customized to the employers' specific needs, among others. In addition to the cost of instructors, materials, and other training needs, the bond proceeds may be used to reimburse an employer for up to 50 percent of the wages and fringe benefits paid to workers during the training period.

Responsibility for repayment of these bonds rests on the business receiving direct benefits from the training project. Bonds are repaid in two ways. Under the program's tax increment financing system, the future taxes on the portion of the firm's property used for its job expansion are diverted to repayment of the bonds. The financing may also be repaid through a portion of the employers' withholding payments on state income taxes. A business also may use a combination of the two methods.

Under the property tax method, the county auditor collects the firm's annual

property taxes as usual, but deposits the new taxes generated by the expansion in the college's special repayment fund. The program places a lien on the employer's business property until the bonds are repaid in full. These payments are part of the employer's regular annual property tax liability and carry the same penalties for nonpayment. The college pledges its special fund to the payment of principal and interest on the bonds. Though the INJTP is self-funding, certificates are secured by the community-college district through a provision implementing a stand-by tax fund in the event of a business' failure or inability to repay.

New and expanding firms in almost any industry qualify for entry into the program. Retail, health, and professional service businesses are not eligible for program assistance.

PROGRAM IN PRACTICE

According to program officials, the INJTP is the only state training program in the nation using tax increment financing as a funding scheme. The 1986 reforms to the federal tax code contained a grandfather clause allowing the program to continue to use tax-increment financing to repay bonds issued by the Iowa colleges, even though the new legislation placed restrictions on tax increment financing in general.

The program offers a strong expansion incentive to businesses, which essentially are receiving free training aid in return for the ordinary payment of taxes on designated property and salaries from the new jobs. These taxes on the expanded portion of the business are not made any higher, but rather are earmarked for expenditure in the Jobs Training Program. The IDED fills a purely technical assistance and oversight role in the Jobs Training Program. For the most part, the program is run by Iowa's "merged area" schools (15 area community college districts throughout the state) and by the participating businesses. The state has experienced little difficulty with the retirement of bonds, and has never had to implement the stand-by tax. To date, 153 training projects have been carried out through the program, providing training for 13,872 job positions.

TRIBUTE TO LOUISE CERVONE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Louise Cervone, a wonderful young lady who just celebrated her 84th birthday on August 12, 1988. This special woman has lived a long and dedicated life, touching many people who refer to her simply as "Gram."

Though she has experienced some of life's tragedies, Louise has remained undaunted throughout her years. After marrying the "boy next door," Louis and Louise had three daughters and a son. However, her happiness was interrupted by the tragic death of Louis when she was 33. Left alone to raise her four children, Louise succeeded in raising them to be caring and responsible individuals.

Born and raised in Niles, OH, Louise still resides there and is an active member of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church. She also joined the working world for a brief time during

World War II at the barrel works in Niles. Today, she enjoys the pleasures of her nine grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

It is with pride, honor, and pleasure that I salute an outstanding individual, on behalf of the people of the 17th Congressional District. May Louise continue to find happiness and hope in the years to come.

**MR. DUKAKIS "YOUR RECORD
IS NOT REASSURING"**

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, Mr. James Schlesinger has dealt with national security for every President since Dwight Eisenhower. Given that Mr. Schlesinger has served as Director of the CIA in both the Nixon and Ford administrations and was later appointed to Jimmy Carter's Cabinet as Secretary of Energy, we must recognize that he is a nonpartisan expert on national security. Hence, his criticism of Mr. Dukakis' grasp of defense issues must be taken seriously. In the following article, "Your Record Is Not Reassuring", Mr. Schlesinger describes why we should not trust Mr. Dukakis to protect our national security interests.

[From Time Magazine, Aug. 1, 1988]

"YOUR RECORD IS NOT REASSURING"

DEAR GOVERNOR DUKAKIS: While congratulating you on your nomination, many of us who have worked for the nation's security in Democratic and Republican Administrations feel trepidation about your views—and, more important, your instincts—on crucial defense issues. All that we have to go on are your actions as Governor and your statements in the campaign.

As chief executive of Massachusetts, you have had an opportunity to affect the national-security policy of the country as a whole, and your record is not reassuring. You have steadily prevented Massachusetts' participation in the Ground Wave Emergency Network, a communications system designed to transmit warnings or presidential orders to the Strategic Air Command and the North American Aerospace Defense Command if the nation were under nuclear attack. Of 56 intended GWEN sites around the country, 52 have now been completed. Only your state and Rhode Island continue as holdouts. This Massachusetts gap in the national-warning system is particularly disquieting since the primary radar installation for detecting a submarine-launched missile attack is located on Cape Cod.

In your 1986 letter to the Air Force objecting to the placement of GWEN in Massachusetts, you suggested that having such a communications system might encourage the "mistaken belief that nuclear war can be kept under control once it begins" and thereby "make national leaders more inclined to let one begin." Governor, what deters war is the completeness and integrity of the U.S. deterrent, and secure communications enhance our deterrent. Yet you seem to suggest that the way to deter war is to be unprepared to respond.

In a matter less consequential but perhaps equally indicative, in your ten years as Governor you have declined all invitations to

visit Hanscom Air Force Base, the premier military facility in Massachusetts and the home of the Air Force's Electronic Systems Division. Four ESD commanders have invited you. Accepting such invitations is the normal political practice, and other Massachusetts officials have regularly done so. Your unwillingness to visit Hanscom has led many of us to wonder whether you are viscerally antimilitary.

Your campaign statements to date have done little to dissipate such concerns. You have explicitly opposed America's latest intercontinental ballistic missile, the MX; plans for a small, single-warhead mobile ICBM, the Midgetman; the B-1 and Stealth bombers. You have also urged a ban on all missile test flights. You have indicated that you would terminate or radically reduce the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

To be sure, you have strongly supported efforts to achieve further arms-control agreements. Nonetheless, for us unilaterally to curtail our strategic programs, as you have suggested, would remove much of the Soviet Union's military incentive for compromise and thus destroy much of America's leverage in negotiations. In recent months, as you have moved toward the political center, you have acknowledged the continued necessity for nuclear deterrence and have indicated that, despite your opposition to the MX and Midgetman, you are not necessarily against a new ICBM in principle. Yet you will find that any new missile program is impossible unless you back off from your commitment to a missile test-flight ban. We cannot have a new missile system unless we test it.

You have expressed support for NATO and called for a "conventional defense initiative." This exhortation, which so far is largely lacking in content, seems intended to constitute your substitute for SDI and other new strategic programs. Those of us who have long advocated an improved conventional capability are eager to join in any serious effort to that end. But you seem not to have faced up to the intractable reality that improvement in the conventional balance is both difficult and costly.

Quite simply, nuclear weapons and nuclear strategy hold NATO together. Our European allies will view with alarm any statement that seems to weaken the nuclear element of the deterrent. They will be especially disturbed by any repetition of your remarks to the Atlantic Council on June 14 that NATO must be up "to the challenge of fighting—and winning" a conventional war. The Europeans are interested not in fighting but in deterring a war. They would not want an American President anyone who believes that conventional war is somehow fightable and winnable—therefore acceptable.

Moreover, you will find that over the past decade or so, the Soviet Union has enormously improved the number and quality of its conventional forces. The Warsaw Pact has particularly improved its capability for short-warning attack. Therefore we have a dauntingly long way to go in restoring the conventional balance. Yet we and our key allies are under immense budgetary and other pressures to shrink NATO's forces. So while strengthening NATO's conventional capability is desirable, it will require careful handling of our allies and additional resources. In estimating the price tag for these conventional improvements at \$3 billion over four or five years, as you did in an interview with the Baltimore Sun published on July 3, you have trivialized the problem.

A more realistic estimate would be tens of billions of dollars a year. Strengthening NATO's ability to deter war should not be simply an afterthought for a politician who may have painted himself into a corner by opposing strategic nuclear programs; a true conventional defense initiative will require additional expenditures roughly on the order of the Strategic Defense Initiative itself. As you seek to become the leader of the free world and our Commander in Chief, many of us hope that you will acquire a better feel for these complexities.—James Schlesinger.

THE N-LRA BILL

HON. MAC SWEENEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation aimed at alleviating the dire economic situation faced by Jackson County, TX. Like many parts of rural Texas, Jackson County has been hit hard by the decline in the agricultural and oil industries. Total property values have fallen 34 percent in the last 3 years, and the effects of this fall are compounded by the fact that the Lavaca Navi-dad River Authority [L-NRA] depends almost entirely on county property taxes to finance operating and maintenance costs of Jackson's Lake Texana and Palmetto Bend Dam.

This bill proposes for the L-NRA to assume title to a small part of Lake Texana's surrounding Federal lands for the purpose of limited private development. The L-NRA hopes to use proceeds from leasing lakefront lands to cover its \$750,000 annual operating expenses and reduce two substantial debts owed to the Federal Government. The L-NRA has a \$1.5 million repayment obligation for its recreational facilities and must pay 42.67 percent of a \$68 million construction debt. Although water sales are intended to cover all costs and obligations associated with the project, the L-NRA to date has only managed to sell about 10 percent of the total water available. Payment of the recreational debt has been further prevented by the inability of these facilities to generate a positive profit. The L-NRA's payment on the construction debt is scheduled to begin in 1996—at a rate of approximately \$1 million per year until 2036—but unless water sales substantially improve in the next 8 years, the L-NRA may have to consider defaulting. It is hoped that lakefront development will head off this possibility and provide Jackson County with badly needed economic development.

The bill I introduce today aims at three purposes: to ease the tax burden of Jackson County citizens, to work toward settling the L-NRA's debt problem, and to provide badly needed economic development for Jackson County. The bill was conceived and largely written by the L-NRA, and its introduction will serve both as a tribute to their dedication and as a symbolic first step towards eventual resolving of the matter. I hope that my colleagues will recognize the importance of this issue, and I look forward to having bipartisan support as we move forward.

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM GOES ON

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, I will have the opportunity to shake hands with a man I met 5 years ago in the Soviet Union, a man who waited 10 years for his freedom. I met Yakov Rabinovich along with other Soviet Jewish refuseniks during a congressional trip to the Soviet Union in 1983. Yakov, a ship-building engineer from Leningrad, was refused permission to leave Russia in 1978 for reasons of secrecy.

During his struggle and many years of hardship, including losing his job for applying to emigrate, Yakov never lost hope. Despite the threat of arrest and harassment, he never stopped working as an active member of the refusenik community to promote Jewish culture and education. Throughout all this, he never stopped believing that one day he would be free to practice his Jewish faith.

Yakov became my Fourth Congressional District's adopted refusenik following the release of our adopted prisoner of conscience, Ida Nudel. Ida emigrated to Israel in October 1987 after 16 years in refusal. On several occasions, Yakov had been informed he had been granted a visa, only to be told later that permission had been rescinded. Together with the Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry and the U.S. State Department, we launched an all-out campaign to secure Yakov a visa. In May, we learned the good news that, finally, he had been granted permission. Recently, he immigrated to my area of Long Island, NY, and we welcome him to America with open arms.

I'm very gratified to have helped Yakov and other Soviet Jews realize their dream of freedom. But sadly, there are thousands who remain behind the Iron Curtain. The Union of Councils of Soviet Jewry reports that, in 1987, 7,776 Jews emigrated from the U.S.S.R. I'm pleased to report that figures for this year are higher; 9,138 Soviet Jews emigrated through August.

This is progress, but it's a far cry from free emigration that is the right of every man and woman. And for anyone who believes that religious tolerance has improved under glasnost, I urge them to listen to the stories about PAMYAT. With an estimated 400,000 members who were black shirts reminiscent of the "brown shirts" of Nazi Germany, PAMYAT has free reign under Gorbachev's policy of glasnost to give voice to its virulent antisemitism. Innocent Soviet Jews live in fear of the terrifying PAMYAT, the Soviet version of the Ku Klux Klan. They have no protection, no recourse against this persecution, and their only hope is that citizens of the free world speak out in protest.

We in Congress must continue to fight human rights abuses wherever and whenever they exist. This kind of treatment is wrong, whether official or unofficial policy, and we must raise our voices loud and clear in protest or we are, in fact, condoning such atrocities.

The fight for freedom goes on, and I hope that my colleagues will join me in doing our utmost for that noble cause to succeed.

TRIBUTE TO HASAN M. EL KHATIB

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my dear friend Hasan M. El Khatib. Hasan El Khatib is currently celebrating the 20th anniversary of the company he founded, Dena Corp. of Elk Grove, IL. Dena Corp. has become a major force in the personal care products industry.

Hasan El Khatib is an American success story. He immigrated to this country in 1956 and has become a leader in the business world and the Arab-American community of Chicago. Mr. Speaker, no one who knows Hasan can fail to be impressed by his kindness and generosity, his good sense and good humor. His many friends in Chicago, the rest of the United States, and indeed around the world, will attest to the major role he plays in a variety of civic and charitable endeavors. Hasan's success and his realization of the American dream have reinforced his determination to assist the less fortunate and strengthen his community.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I commend Hasan El Khatib to my colleagues, and take this opportunity to wish him, his wife Maysoon, and their two fine children much continued success in the years ahead.

A LONG, HOT SUMMER

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, this summer's heat wave and drought have focused some much needed attention on the importance of caring for our environment. We simply cannot continue "business as usual," squandering our natural resources and polluting our air and water.

I have previously introduced two bills, H.R. 4735, and H.R. 4882, which would encourage greater automobile fuel efficiency. The first bill closes a loophole which allows manufacturers to include "gas guzzlers" with more fuel-efficient models in one "model type" thereby avoiding the "gas guzzler" tax. The second bill gradually increases both the fuel efficiency standard and the dollar tax on those models that do not meet it.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in support of these measures; and I request that the August 28, 1988, Washington Post column, "Dream Machines," by Brock Yates, and a September 2, 1988, Washington Post article, "The Energy Crisis Isn't Gone," by Melvin A. Conant be included in their entirety in the RECORD.

GM's BIG CRYBABY

No one has ever confused any of the leadership of General Motors with Mother Teresa, but the latest bleatings of President Robert Stempel may fluster even the disciples of Ayn Rand, not to mention the free-market fanatics who write the Wall Street Journal editorials.

Stempel is whining about the draconian fuel and emission standards levied on his industry by the U.S. government. He recently told a group of car-biz types that the current CAFE (Corporate Average Fuel Economy) standards of 27.5 miles per gallon place our home-grown car companies at a disadvantage.

His reasoning: The Japanese are sending in thousands of tiny, fuel-efficient cars that boost their fleet averages to a point where they can afford to build larger, more gas-hungry cars that compete with our domestic brands. (The CAFE standards permit legions of high-mileage small cars to offset the gas-guzzlers in a certain manufacturer's lineup, provided the entire fleet averages 27.5 mpg. A large output of fuel-efficient cars permits a buildup of "credits" that can be used to offset the production of bigger, less-efficient models.)

Stempel moans that the Japanese are using this loophole to their advantage. One wonders, amid all this handwringing, why General Motors doesn't do the same thing. Is the design of small, economical automobiles an arcane secret possessed only by a few Buddhist monks and handed out to a few favored Far Eastern industrialists? Or must we listen to that aged Detroit blather that Americans want "family-size" cars and are not interested in miniature, high-mileage machines and that GM et al., as classic free-marketers, are only serving that demand?

Stempel is also complaining that any further efforts to reduce exhaust emissions would hurt U.S. manufacturers. That would involve "technology that doesn't exist," he says, and would cause further dependence on the Soviet Union and South Africa for platinum (the core element in catalytic converters). As I recall, that is exactly the same party line we heard from Detroit in the early 1970s, when the Clean Air Act was implemented. Somehow, thanks in no small part to the fierce competition offered by the hated imports, the boys in Detroit developed "nonexistent" technology and were dragged, kicking and screaming, into beginning a cleanup of the filthy air in our cities.

Now Stempel is at it again, beating the old laissez-faire drum and demanding that the pols in Washington lay off his industry. The problem with the rules from Washington, says Stempel, is "they ignore market forces." As one who seldom allies himself with the bureaucratic meddlers and social engineers in this city, I say to Mr. Stempel, balderdash.

While the theory of a free market is appealing to everyone except Michael Harrington and aging Marxists, there are certain realities that Stempel and his ilk choose to ignore. These realities are self-evident and would seem to transcend such short-term trivialities as the profit-and-loss statements of General Motors. To wit: The Earth's atmosphere is bursting with effluvia from our industrialized societies. Much of that pollution is created by the burning of fossil fuels in internal-combustion engines. Moreover, those fossil fuels exist, as far as we know, in finite supplies on this globe, and as they are consumed, they will become rare and highly prized commodities. Even now, many ex-

perts are predicting that the current oil glut will lead to another crippling OPEC embargo in the 1990s.

Therefore, in the name of the environment and a stable economy, it would seem obvious that limiting consumption of petroleum should be a national priority. It does not take a Nobel laureate to comprehend this. In the face of this elementary truth, Stempel's demand for fewer constraints on the combustion of gasoline for short-term profit epitomizes the simplistic lust that gives capitalism a bad name.

How can one of America's most important industrial leaders be so greedy for black ink? Surely it is understandable that the health of his great corporation is of prime importance to him and to this nation as a whole, but there are certain problems that reach far beyond the scope of the Gross National Product, much less the welfare of a single business. General Motors has traditionally been perceived as the embodiment of the tycoon mentality in the United States. Much of that reputation is unjustified, but remarks like Stempel's only enhance the stereotype. The planet is at risk of choking on its own garbage, and to resist any efforts to correct that ominous prospect—which emission and fuel-efficiency standards do in a small way—is only to confirm suspicions that GM is as myopic as ever.

Wouldn't it have been terrific if Stempel had told the same audience that General Motors was making a total commitment to clean, efficient engine technology and that it would support an increase to a CAFE standard of 35 mpg and even more stringent emission standards? Imagine the public relations bonus if he had acknowledged the technological and bottom-line risks yet announced GM was determined to embark on a new, daring and more socially responsible course aimed at benefiting all mankind. Imagine if General Motors had chosen to force the market in new directions for a change, rather than dragging along a decade behind the West Germans and the Japanese. A naive speculation? Perhaps. But no more naive than the apparent sentiment of Stempel that a free market knows no boundaries.

THE ENERGY CRISIS ISN'T GONE—IT'S BIGGER THAN EVER AND LYING IN WAIT FOR THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION

It is steadily becoming clearer that the United States is heading toward energy problems that could be more serious and more long-lasting than those it experienced in the 1970s. It seems very likely that they will strike, in some form, during the next administration.

Just as in the 1970s, the problem isn't "energy." It's oil. Despite the lessons we should have learned in the last decade, we are continuing to run our economy with an energy source that is rapidly declining almost everywhere except in the Middle East. Because of the political instability in that region, we are headed directly toward upheavals in oil supply and price like those that traumatized our society in the 1970s; the only question about them is when they will occur.

Unlike 1973, when we had a strong domestic petroleum industry and a major electric power expansion under way to substitute for foreign oil, we will face our next crisis unarmed. Our national policies of the 1980s have crippled our domestic energy industries.

The dangers can be seen in the basic mismatch between oil supplies and demand. Only 5 percent of the world's oil reserves are in the United States. Over 80 percent are in OPEC countries, nearly 70 percent in the volatile nations of the Middle East. Other major sources of oil—England's North Sea, Mexico, South America—will not by themselves be adequate. By the late 1990s, we may be importing as much as 60 percent of the oil our economy needs—at a cost of as much as \$200 billion a year—and most of it will originate in the Middle East.

We have the world's largest oil demand. Nearly half of all the oil used by the world's non-Communist industrialized nations is burned in the United States. Two-thirds of the oil we use—more than 25 percent of all the oil burned in the free world—goes into U.S. transportation. Fifteen years after the Arab embargo of 1973 warned us about the dangers of relying heavily on oil, we still count on it for more than 42 percent of our total energy use—and nearly 40 percent of that is imported.

The implications of this mismatch will become painfully clear in the next several years. As world oil demand inches up because of economic and population growth, and as economical reserves outside the Middle East become less certain, the world will become more dependent on a handful of unpredictable nations for their oil supply. That's not a forecast; it's a description of what is already taking place.

The next oil shocks could be supply disruptions caused by political upheavals in the Middle East, or simply rapid price escalations as demand rises. In either event, they are likely to be much more severe and longer-lasting than in the 1970s or the 1980s. This time, we will not be able to count on any rapid expansion of U.S. electric power.

The main form of energy that we turned to after the 1973 embargo to help us reduce our dependence on imported oil was electric power. At the time of the 1973 embargo, U.S. utilities were constructing more than 50 large nuclear power plants. Twelve new ones began operating that year, 14 the next year, a total of 87 in the years since. This momentum, along with a similar construction program for coal-fired power plants, allowed us to follow the same strategy that Japan, France and virtually all of the industrial world have pursued: shift much of our energy use from oil to electric power.

This transition has been dramatic, in the 15 years since the embargo, our use of electricity has climbed by 45 percent, but our use of oil has declined. Electricity—through heat pumps, electric arc furnaces, advanced electronics—has replaced foreign oil in countless uses throughout our economy. And coal and nuclear energy replaced oil in the generation of that electricity.

Today, though, the situation is very different. There is not a major power plant under construction in the entire country that was started in the 1980s, and none on the drawing boards. Even though our use of electricity is climbing by more than 4 percent a year, utilities are making essentially no commitments to new baseload power plants. Some areas of the country have already been having electric power reliability problems this summer; the entire country could see them in the early 1990s. We have turned electric power into its own form of energy crisis.

Early in the next administration—in the first 100 days—the president should take bold steps to reduce our consumption of oil,

especially in the transportation sector. A tax on gasoline, for example, would not only reduce the federal deficit (by \$1 billion for every penny in tax), but would also hold down our demand for imported oil. And changes in electric power regulations, to stimulate new generating capability by whatever means that can assure us of an adequate, reliable supply, would let our two most abundant domestic resources, coal and uranium, continue replacing our increasingly risky dependence on imported oil, and put our energy security back under our own control.

TRIBUTE TO REV. MICHAEL
JOSEPH LAVELLE, S.J.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rev. Michael Joseph Lavelle, S.J., who is to be inaugurated as the 21st president of John Carroll University in University Heights, OH, on September 23, 1988.

Father Lavelle is a respected and dedicated professional in the educational community. While promoting the academic excellence of John Carroll University, one of his main goals is to ensure that the university remains close to the northeast region of Ohio both in spirit and service.

John Carroll University has been a recognized leader in the higher education community for more than 100 years. Located in northeast Ohio, it has provided the liberal arts education that has produced exceptional leaders for today and the future. It is with vision for the next decade and beyond that Father Lavelle is ushered in as John Carroll's newest president.

It gives me a great deal of pride and honor, on behalf of the people of the 17th Congressional District, to salute Rev. Michael Joseph Lavelle, S.J., and wish him success in his new endeavor.

INTRODUCING A JOINT RESOLUTION
DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 24, 1989, AS "UNITED
STATES MARSHALS BICENTENNIAL DAY"

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to introduce a joint resolution to designate September 24, 1989, as "United States Marshals Bicentennial Day." The resolution will commemorate the 200th birthday of the Nation's oldest law enforcement agency.

The office of the U.S. marshal was created by act of the First Congress on September 24, 1789. Over the years, marshals and their deputies have courageously and effectively upheld the rule of law under the Constitution.

The first 13 marshals were appointed by President George Washington in 1789. Not long thereafter, one of their number, Robert Forsyth of Georgia, was shot and killed while attempting to execute an order of the court, thus demonstrating the level of sacrifice and devotion to duty that the young Nation would grow to expect of U.S. marshals, and that marshals have never failed to offer. Since Forsyth's time, more than 300 marshals and deputy marshals have given their lives in the performance of their duty.

For more than a century after the establishment of the U.S. Government in 1789, U.S. marshals provided the only nationwide, civilian police power available for the enforcement of Federal law, performing an extraordinary variety of functions. In addition to their responsibilities to the Federal courts, the marshals took the national census until 1880, distributed Presidential proclamations, collected statistical data on commerce and manufacturing, supplied the names of Government employees for the national register, and performed many other administrative functions as local representatives of the Federal Government. In times of crisis, they were called upon to perform special tasks, such as registering aliens in wartime, preventing armed excursions into foreign countries, and restoring order in times of civil disturbance. In the territories of the American West, the marshals were frequently the only law throughout much of the 19th century, an era which secured their place in our Nation's folklore.

Indeed, U.S. marshals and their deputies became the veritable "handymen" of Federal law enforcement, playing a crucial role in most of the major episodes in America's history, from the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794, to the Reconstruction period following the Civil War and the enforcement of the Civil Rights Acts of the 1960's.

Today, the U.S. Marshals Service occupies a central position in the Federal justice system: providing security for the Federal judicial process and enforcing court orders; tracking down fugitives from justice; operating the Government's Witness Security Program; taking custody of and transporting Federal prisoners; and managing and disposing of seized criminal assets. Virtually every significant Federal law enforcement initiative involves the Marshals Service.

The celebration of the marshals' bicentennial will commence later this year with the opening of an exhibit, developed by the Smithsonian Institution and the U.S. Marshals Foundation, to be unveiled in the U.S. Supreme Court Building this December and subsequently shown in 12 cities around the country.

The resolution which I am introducing will assist in commemorating the bicentennial of the U.S. marshals. It will provide a level of recognition which is justly deserving for these intrepid lawmen, both past and present, who have contributed so much to the rule of law and the protection of human rights through law in the United States. I therefore urge my colleagues to join me in supporting prompt enactment of this resolution.

ROE PRAISES FLORIO ARTICLE ON WASTE DISPOSAL

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD the following article written by my distinguished colleague from New Jersey, Mr. JAMES FLORIO. This article deals with the vital issue of safe and effective disposal for our Nation's waste. I believe it makes some critical points, especially in light of our Nation's shrinking landfill capacity:

HOW WE CAN GET ON WITH THE JOB

(By Representative James J. Florio)

It was a long time coming, but finally Americans are starting to pay attention to garbage.

It would be nice to think this concern stems from an enhanced awareness of the need to plan for a safe environmental future, and in some cases it probably does. But the biggest spur to action has been the unpleasant realization that our garbage is piling up faster than we can safely get rid of it.

Simply put, our landfills are reaching the limits of their capacity; but solid waste generation keeps on growing, year after year.

To get some sense of the magnitude of the problem, take a look at my own state. A recent study found that, in 1970, New Jersey had 370 operating landfills. Today, 11 landfills handle 85 percent of the state's municipal solid waste.

While that landfill capacity disappears, state officials predict solid waste generation in the range of eight million to 10 million tons every year for the rest of this century. It does not take an advanced degree in mathematics, then, to realize New Jersey will reach its landfill limit in a matter of years, not decades.

This situation leads policymakers at all levels to look for ways to reduce solid waste generation at the source. As good as that might appear on paper, though, there are serious implications to proposals for mandating waste minimization. As the solid waste crisis accelerates, it will not be possible to deal with the problem only at its source. So we have seen the push toward waste-to-energy incineration increase dramatically, and it will continue to do so.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reports that 99 solid waste incinerators now are in operation throughout the United States. Another 200 are expected to be built by the year 2000. And, significantly, waste-to-energy facilities are expected to handle as much as one-third of the nation's garbage by the year 2000—compared with only four percent today.

But, as we all know, there are no panaceas in the garbage business. The drive toward waste-to-energy incineration carries with it legitimate public health concerns that must be addressed before these facilities can be fully accepted. Studies have found that municipal solid waste incinerators emit potentially hazardous amounts of deadly dioxins and furans and significant amounts of heavy metals and other particulates and pollutants.

While people have looked to governmental authorities to tell them what are safe levels of emissions for these facilities, EPA's existing regulations fall woefully short of being able to deal with the problem. EPA

has not revised its incinerator particulate regulations in more than a decade, and the agency has issued no standard at all to control incinerator emissions of toxic organics, including dioxins.

EPA's regulatory shortfall is having a serious, adverse, impact on waste-to-energy incineration. It not only thwarts the planned construction of waste-to-energy projects, it also undermines public confidence in the technology. There is no way anyone can feel confident about the environmental safety of a waste-to-energy plant built in their municipality when there are no uniform standards dealing with what the plant is likely to spew into the air.

Even though the Federal government promised widespread support to cities and states in the 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Washington essentially went back on its end of the deal from 1981 until the present. From time to time, the current administration's EPA role in solid waste management has been radically cut back, leaving cities and states in a quandary.

Obviously, some cities and states have met the lack of national standards by taking extraordinary steps to protect the public from environmental hazards. Some have issued permits only on the condition that solid waste incinerators meet the same stringent standards as those required for hazardous waste incinerators. But for a community considering waste-to-energy incineration for the first time, there are no benchmarks or standards; and there is no technical guidance to tell the community what an environmentally sound waste-to-energy facility would look like.

We are dealing with potentially life-threatening substances here, and it is simply unacceptable to expect that responsible officials get by with the same sort of standards that the U.S. Supreme court once applied to obscenity: I know it when I see it.

To address this problem, I have introduced a legislative package that would require the EPA to set uniform national standards which ensure that waste-to-energy facilities do not threaten public health or the environment.

The package contains two bills to address two specifically important concerns with waste-to-energy facilities. The first bill (H.R. 2787) amends the federal Clean Air Act to require EPA to develop air emission standards for incinerators within 12 months of the measure's enactment. Standards would be developed for a number of toxic pollutants, including dioxins, lead and other toxic substances. Such standards would reflect the best technologies currently available. The standards would apply to every new facility. Facilities already in operation would have to meet the standards under a specified schedule.

EPA currently is considering setting standards for these facilities under the existing authority of the Clean Air Act, but there is no indication that the standards will be established anytime soon. And we are running out of time.

My bill will put EPA on a fast track to issue standards so we can lift the cloud of uncertainty that now hangs over the development of waste-to-energy facilities. Cities must start work on these plants immediately. They cannot wait around until EPA finds the time to issue standards.

If EPA fails to promulgate standards within the deadlines set in the legislation, new facilities would have to meet the emissions levels actually achieved by the best operating facilities in 1987.

The legislation also would require EPA to develop regulations for monitoring air emissions. It also contains operation and maintenance requirements, because even the best designed facility can produce highly toxic emissions if it is operated poorly. These regulations will ensure that the environmental protection afforded in the blueprints is carried out in practice.

The second part of my legislative package (H.R. 2517) would amend the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to require EPA to develop an improved test to determine whether incinerator ash residues pose a health risk. Many cities have justifiably complained that EPA's testing procedures do not adequately account for the variability in the toxicity of ash from day to day. Indeed, residues at one plant might flunk the test in the morning only to pass in the afternoon. To require separate management of those two piles of ash would be absurd. The legislation would direct EPA to develop a test to solve this problem.

The bill also directs EPA to develop treatment standards for ash residue. We have been told by many cities that combining bottom ash with fly ash can reduce or eliminate the toxicity of the ash. This bill simply would direct EPA to verify those contentions and set specific standards and protocols for treatment.

Finally, the bill provides that if incinerator ash fails EPA's new testing procedures, the city has the option of either treating the ash in accordance with the treatment standards or managing the ash by complying with the same design standards for hazardous landfills.

Building a waste-to-energy facility is an extremely expensive, delicate undertaking that involves balancing environmental concerns with disposal needs. In that process, timing and delay can make or break a project.

With this in mind, I have been told by some cities that federal legislation could lead only to added uncertainties and delays while EPA gets around to ultimately issuing regulations. This uncertainty, the cities contend, might delay or cancel pending projects.

I understand where they are coming from, and I am as concerned as they are that we make sure we implement federal standards that minimize confusion and uncertainty. In fact, it was my fear that EPA would take too long to implement standards on its own—creating even more confusion and uncertainty—that prompted me to introduce this legislation.

In the short run, there will be some uncertainty—until federal standards are issued. But I believe that over the long haul, the establishment of federal standards actually will facilitate the use of waste-to-energy incineration. When meaningful protective standards are on the books, public confidence in the technology will grow and opposition will decrease.

I do not believe public opposition will entirely disappear. But as more and more people begin to understand that uniform standards are in place, waste-to-energy incineration will become less controversial. I think everyone would agree that some short-term uncertainty is a modest price to pay for such obvious long-term benefits.

We must see to it that any action to solve the solid waste crisis—whether through waste minimization, source separation, recycling or waste-to-energy incineration—brings with it a commitment that protective controls will be in place. One important

place to begin is in controlling the environmental hazards from waste-to-energy facilities.

I look forward to working with cities, environmentalists and the waste-to-energy industry as this legislation moves forward. Many cities, states and companies have a vast wealth of expertise which can greatly aid those of us trying to reach sensible solutions. I invite everyone interested in this issue to work with me to develop the best possible legislative product. Only by working together in the legislative process can we best serve the public.

NATIONAL OPTICIANS MONTH

HON. JOHN G. ROWLAND

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fact that next January 1989 we will celebrate "National Opticians Month." The singular importance of good vision in our lives and the essential role opticians play in delivering good vision to us cannot be overstated.

Russell B. Fritz, Sr., Mr. Speaker, is more than a constituent of mine, he is also the dynamic president of the Opticians Association of America. I would like to take a few moments to join Mr. Fritz's ongoing campaign to broaden the general public's awareness as to who opticians are and how important they are for good eye care. Many of us are tempted to lump opticians, optometrists and ophthalmologists together without taking the time to discover the unique role each one plays. Ophthalmologists are physicians who treat eye diseases and injuries and can perform surgery. Optometrists are also physicians who examine eyes for defects and prescribe glasses, but cannot perform surgery. Opticians are the ones who fill the prescriptions of the optometrists and ophthalmologists and fit the patients with their glasses or contact lenses.

After the diagnosis of an optical impairment and the prescribed remedy, it is to the optician that we turn to gain help in deciding what type of eye wear to choose, either glasses or contact lenses. Opticians, through training, experience and continuing education, are uniquely qualified to guide consumers through the thousands of frame and lens choices, and the multiplicity of low vision aids, to achieve the highest possible use of their eyesight. Independent retail opticians further provide the competitive balance which keeps eyewear within the budget of every American.

For glasses, opticians take measurements such as the distance between pupil centers and help the customer choose glasses that meet his or her preference, needs and lifestyle. The optician then writes the lens grinding and frame assembly order for the laboratory technicians to follow. When the glasses arrive from the laboratory the optician uses optical tools and gauges to check the power and surface quality of the lenses and make the adjustments needed to fit them to the patient. The same time, effort and dedication is taken by opticians for dispensing contact lenses.

For the millions upon millions of Americans who depend on glasses or contact lenses to get along in life, the opticians perform one last, but perhaps most crucial task. They maintain patient records so that lost or broken glasses and contact lenses can be replaced and new glasses or sunglasses made or ordered.

When 54 percent of all Americans and nearly all Americans over the age of 65 are in need of some form of vision correction, further elaboration on the importance of opticians in delivering quality eye care is almost unnecessary. However, too many of us take our eyes for granted and, therefore, need a little reminding about who it is we will turn to when our vision diminishes. I take this opportunity to applaud Russell Fritz, Sr., the membership of the Opticians Association of America and the more than 30,000 nationwide retail opticians for their tireless efforts to educate all of us to the importance of proper eye care. I wish Mr. Fritz good fortune and the Opticians Association of America continued long standing and prosperity. I am honored to further those wishes by honoring National Opticians Month now and next January.

IN HONOR OF STEVEN J. McDONALD, A TRUE AMERICAN HERO

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues an article which appeared in the August 15 edition of the New York Times regarding Officer Steven McDonald. Officer McDonald is a true American hero. A couple of years ago he was looking for a robber and approached three teenagers who fit a description and who were loitering in the park. As he approached the youth, one of them fired three shots at close range. A portion of one of the bullets lodged in Officer McDonald's spine and he has been paralyzed from the neck down ever since.

Mr. Speaker, Officer McDonald is a deeply religious man and a devoted father and husband. The article I call my colleagues' attention to discusses how Officer McDonald now is willing to face and forgive the 15-year-old juvenile delinquent who shot him and now is serving a prison term for attempted murder. This truly is an act of generosity, compassion, and faith that I believe few of us would be capable of if we lost our ability to use our arms and legs.

Mr. Speaker, I also wish to remind my colleagues that I am the author of the Steven McDonald Public Safety Officer Compensation Act, currently before the House Judiciary Committee. This long overdue piece of legislation will provide a cash benefit to State and local public safety officers who are permanently disabled as a result of an injury they receive in the performance of their duties. H.R. 2674 expands upon existing law, which provides for a one-time Federal payment to the family of a public safety officer who is killed in the line of duty, by providing the exact same benefit to those members of State and local

police, fire, and ambulance squads who suffer a total and permanent disability. The Judiciary Committee has recently approved an increase in the death benefit from \$50,000 to \$100,000. We need to enact my bill this year so that brave officers such as Steven McDonald are properly recognized for the great sacrifices they have made to protect the lives and liberties of all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD at this point.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 15, 1988]

HE WOULD FACE HIS ATTACKER TO FORGIVE HIM

(By Sam Roberts)

When Steven McDonald was 7 years old his family moved from Queens Village to Rockville Centre, L.I.

"My first friends were two young black fellows," said Mr. McDonald, who is white. "They lived in my town, but not where I lived. We played ball together. I remember visiting one friend's home. It was just like any home. In the family room, there were three pictures: Jesus Christ, Martin Luther King and John Kennedy. We had a lot in common."

Mr. McDonald is 31 years old now and lives in Malverne, L.I. He is married and has an 18-month-old son, but they may never play ball together.

Two years ago, as a plainclothes police officer, he approached three teen-agers loitering in Central Park who fit his profile of would-be robbers. One whipped out a gun and fired three times. Bullet fragments penetrated the officer's spine. He has been paralyzed from the neck down ever since.

But the three pictures in his boyhood friend's home created an enduring mental bridge, one that he has been quietly attempting to extend to a distant shore that most mortals would shun. He wants to meet with the young man who shot him.

"I don't want to see him end up becoming a career felony criminal," Officer McDonald said.

Some months ago, he communicated with the young man's lawyer, then met privately with his mother.

"I told her I'm concerned," he said.

Her son, Shavod Jones, was a volatile 15-year-old juvenile delinquent at the time of the shooting. Abandoned by both parents at birth, he was raised by a grandmother in East Harlem. He was re-united with his mother when he was 10, the same year he got his first gun.

"Nobody really knows me," Shavod Jones said when he was sentenced in January 1987 to 3½ to 10 years in prison for attempted murder.

Officer McDonald has spoken to his assailant only once before, "about two seconds before he shot me," he said. Now he wants to get to know him, then to help.

"It's up to him and me," Officer McDonald said.

He spoke of his faith as a Roman Catholic, how, if people seek forgiveness themselves, they must forgive others, and of his debt to a God who didn't let him die.

Officer McDonald, the third generation of his family on the police force, insisted he's no different from most colleagues in reaching out to young people in trouble—"We recognize that they're our future"—although he acknowledged that the image of the police has been tarnished by egregious but largely isolated lapses in discipline.

"People are so quick to judge and say we don't care," he said. "I don't know what people want from us. I do know that if we left the street to those people who want to turn it inside out, we'd be better appreciated." He said if his son, Connor, "was inclined to work to help people, I couldn't think of a better job."

Officer McDonald remains on medical leave, dreaming of returning to the force. "The doctors tell you there's no prognosis," he said.

He has become a hero to the handicapped, publicly supporting wounded police officers (most recently at the Larry Davis trial in the Bronx) and other disabled people, though largely avoiding political controversies, ranging from Mayor Koch ("regardless of all the political rhetoric, he's quite a human being") to the death penalty ("I think the people who are left behind have a right to expect something from the system, but if somebody wants to hit on a cop, they're going to do it anyway").

He was wearing a pink Lacoste shirt and white pants as he maneuvered his high-tech wheelchair into the Wall Street office of his lawyer, Peter J. Johnson Jr., where he was interviewed. He looked sunburned and virile, as if only the straps and stirrups restrained him. But he spoke in clipped phrases, pausing to catch his breath through a translucent blue ventilator tube.

"Physically I've changed and I'm a little wiser," he said. "I'm not impressed by the things people feel and touch. I can't really yell. I can't strike out with my legs and hands. I'm able to think and evaluate better, to set priorities. My priority is to get off this ventilator and get up and walk."

With a collaborator, E.J. Kahn 3d, he is writing a book, tentatively titled "Delivered from Evil," although the day he was shot must have been as close to evil as he ever got. Indeed, he sounded saintly during the interview, at least until a fly began buzzing about his head.

The fly circled again and again. Officer McDonald was helpless. He became frustrated, finally angry. In short, he suddenly seemed human, which made everything Steven McDonald said he stood for sound all the more believable.

AMERICA'S LIBERTY—OUR HERITAGE

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, while I was attending a VFW Burlington Post dinner, I was pleasantly touched by a speech penned by a youth in my 13th Congressional District of New Jersey. This speech was given by Rosalind A. Rita, a participant in the Voice of Democracy broadcast scripwriting contest. This contest is conducted each year by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary. I had the pleasure to hear Rosalind read her speech for which she won first place at the Rancocas Valley Regional High School in Mt. Holly.

I feel Rosalind deserves to be commended for her exceptional speech. Her insights and enthusiasm will serve as a model to other youths. The pride spurred in Rosalind's speech with the theme "America's Liberty—

Our Heritage" deeply moved me. I am very proud to present Rosalind A. Rita's winning essay. I wish you could have heard Rosalind recite it:

AMERICA'S LIBERTY—OUR HERITAGE

Have you ever heard the sweet sound of ringing bells on a quiet morning? I stop and listen to the splendid tones chiming across the land. Enthralled by the magnificent air of dignity created by the bells, I let my imagination soar. With each toll, I hear the rejoicing voices of my family and friends, and rising louder, the voices of our past—singing of America's liberty. I wonder what America's first bells sounded like to our Founding Fathers. The massive instruments had a powerful impact on the listener. A ringing bell would capture one's attention with its incredible volume. Bells were an early form of communication and were rung on all special occasions.

It was no mistake then for our legislators in 1751 to choose a bell as the symbol of our liberty. "Proclaim Liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof." These words are engraved on the majestic Liberty Bell that first rang in 1753 calling the Pennsylvania Assembly House together. Today, the deep tones of the bells remind me of those who fought with tremendous determination for the liberty of America. And I thank those who protected our liberty, for I know that I have the opportunity to fulfill my dreams because of our great heritage.

Along with this liberty, we have inherited the responsibility to keep America free and work together to make a brighter future. A bell is composed of many hoops, each producing a different tone, just as America is made up of individuals with different opinions and ideas. If we unite, we can create harmony, like the bell. We must ensure America's liberty for all the future. The casting of a bell is much like the formation of our liberty. The molds determine the shape of the bell. It is then made strong by the various metals. The design of the bell and the mixture of the metals must be carefully planned in order to produce the perfect tone. Then, much care and effort are given to create the exact shape, smooth the surface, and do the final tuning. The same holds true with our liberty. America's liberty has a solid foundation on which to grow. Checks on the legislative, executive, and judicial branches can be compared to the tuning of the bell. The components that keep our liberty strong flourish in our government and laws. We must diligently study the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation, which became the first Constitution of the United States. This provided a national structure for our newly formed states. In their wisdom, the framers of the Constitution realized that our liberties needed to be clearly stated and safeguarded. To this end, the Bill of Rights was forged and adopted as the first ten amendments. These and other important documents are the founding principles of America's heritage. Our liberty is protected under these laws. We have the rights to independence and equality. We are given the freedom to express our ideas openly. And we are granted religious and political freedom. We must honor our laws, preserve our rights, and work for the common good. The government which serves us today has developed from the political concepts of our forefathers. Even though their ideas have been reinterpreted, we still maintain the sacred principles of freedom. As America changes, our Constitution expands. We

must consider the fundamental principles which liberated America when developing our own ideals for today. We take pride in and celebrate the success of our heritage, just as the early craftsman took pride in their workmanship producing beautiful bells that still ring today.

America's liberty thrives. Yet, there is a crack in the Liberty Bell. This should remind us that our liberty is challenged everyday, and there are always threats to our freedom. Like a precious family heirloom, liberty is priceless, and if well-kept, passed down from generation to generation. We must protect our heritage of liberty with valor and confidence.

America's liberty is shared by all in our country. The Liberty Bell captures the American spirit. We have fortified the bell with our own hands to preserve its grace for our children. It is displayed in quiet grandeur where it is accessible to the public. Though the Bell does not actually ring today, the sounds of American liberty will ring forever in our hearts.

The next time you hear a bell toll, listen to the rich tones. In them you may hear the resonating voices of a great nation—the cries of freedom on a blazing battlefield, the shouts of protest for justice, the laughing voices of singing children. Listen to the deep and broad vibrations rolling over our vast land, like a mighty thunder, celebrating freedom. Listen to the Voices of America—voices of yesterday, today, and tomorrow. Listen to the Sound of Liberty.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY—CINCINNATI BOARD OF REALTORS

HON. THOMAS A. LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, in August 1888, a small group of realty pioneers came together with a vision for a strong union of those with a stake in the real estate business who could play a prominent and influential role in local, State, and national real estate happenings, for many years to come.

Those individuals met to carry forth their goal and this year the board proudly celebrates 100 years of active service and achievements which have greatly contributed to the development of the real estate community nationwide and to the city of Cincinnati. We congratulate them on their accomplishments over these last 100 years.

Many prominent Cincinnatians have helped to develop the dream of this first group of realtors who met 100 years ago. One of their first steps toward success was the incorporation of the organization on February 11, 1890.

The organization, then called the "Exchange", was led by A.C. Horton, its first president. Representatives from Cincinnati joined forces with 16 other boards, from 13 States, and 1 State association. They met in Chicago on May 12, 1908 and organized the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which is now known as the National Association of Realtors [NAR].

In 1910, Cincinnati and two other boards organized the Ohio Association of Real Estate Boards which is now known as the Ohio Association of Realtors [OAR]. The OAR's first

president was Cincinnati William B. Poland. Other Cincinnati board members who served as OAR presidents over the years include William B. Poland 1910, 1911; William H. Dyer 1918; Don G. Boyd 1929; John B. Spilker 1930; Frank Malick 1932; James P. Mulford 1937, 1938; Douglas G. High 1945; West Shell, Jr. 1958; Ralph F. Yeager 1965; Chester C. Sudbrack, Jr. 1971; Stanley R. Gershuny 1983; and Stephen F. Casper 1988.

Headquarters for the Cincinnati Board of Realtors has shifted over the years from room 1 of the old Cincinnati College Building to the Chamber of Commerce Building [1890]. Some years later the headquarters were again moved to such sites as the Union Central Life Insurance Building, the Guarantee Title & Trust Company Building, the First National Bank Building and the Cincinnati Stock Exchange. Later, the board's home office was moved to Tennessee Avenue and from there moved to its present headquarters in the Kodak Building at 14 Knollcrest Drive.

The Cincinnati Board is responsible for many notable achievements which have been of invaluable assistance to the city of Cincinnati. They aided in drafting the first license law governing the practice of real estate in Ohio in 1927 and played a large role in the beginning of real estate education at the University of Cincinnati. In 1980, the board gave support to continuing education requirements for Ohio real estate licensees in an effort to maintain professionalism within the business. All licensees now complete 30 hours of continuing education every 3 years to keep an active and up-to-date license and to continue to provide qualified professional service to clients. The Cincinnati Board of Realtors has always played a leadership role in promoting the highest standards within its profession and in the process has been of great service to its realtors and clients and to the citizens of the city of Cincinnati.

Again, we, the city of Cincinnati, thank the Cincinnati Board of Realtors for their many outstanding accomplishments and wish them our congratulations on their 100 years of distinguished service to us and to others nationwide.

STANDOUT IN THE CARIBBEAN

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues excerpts of an article published by the Philadelphia Inquirer on July 24, 1988, in which Arthur Frommer describes what he terms "The Loss of Lure in the Caribbean." He begins his story apocalyptically saying that "The Caribbean is in trouble. Though three or four of its islands may be doing well in tourism—Aruba and Puerto Rico among them—most had a dreadful winter, and the off season has been only slightly better * * *

After detailing some of the problems the islands face, he goes on to recognize and praise Puerto Rico's success in the following terms:

The standout in the Caribbean is Puerto Rico. Its tourism has increased by 50 percent in the last two years, and it is in sight of regaining its former title as the area's most popular destination. What brought about the renaissance was, mainly, the investment by government and private interests of more than \$300 million in improvements to the island's aging hotels.

But more important has been the emphasis by Puerto Rican tourist authorities upon the distinctive culture of Puerto Rico as the main reason for a visit there.

Programs have been developed to promote the distinctive paradises (country inns), the countryside restaurants serving distinctively Puerto Rican food (mesones gastronomicas) and the music and dance of Puerto Rico. Thus, the island remains a refreshingly different place to see.

UPS—50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO MILWAUKEE

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the United Parcel Service which recently celebrated its 50th anniversary of service to Milwaukee.

We have today a wide range of choices for the fast and economical movement of goods around the world.

United Parcel Service is a major force in the flow of commerce, both on the ground and in the air. Its development has spanned much of the modern transportation age, beginning early this century.

Like the automobile and the airplane, the UPS method of assuring fast, reliable distribution of packages is an invention that serves society. And while UPS develops even better distribution, the company has not grown by technology alone. UPS has been, and remains, an enterprise of people serving people. The year was 1907 when 19-year-old James E. Casey and a handful of other teenagers started the company that would become United Parcel Service.

In August 1938 UPS began service in Milwaukee. This was the start of the Wisconsin district.

Starting with a payroll of less than 150 people, Wisconsin UPS'ers now number almost 4,000.

During the 1940's the war years taxed the strengths of UPS in Milwaukee. But UPS there became better because of it.

The 1950's and 1960's saw common carrier status come to many States including Wisconsin.

The 1970's brought 2d Air Service to 50 States, ground service operations in West Germany, and service to Canada.

The 1980's have brought UPS into the age of high technology and Next Day Air service to 16 countries in Europe and Japan.

Through the efforts of UPS'ers everywhere, the brown package car and fold trademark have become American symbols of quality.

In 1954, founder Jim Casey said, "Our horizon is as distant as our mind's eye wishes it to be." Today, Wisconsin business and employment "are in a fine state." This, in part, is

due to the skillful efforts of Wisconsin UPS'ers, building upon their founder's vision.

While providing the best service at the lowest possible cost, UPS has added safe, and productive jobs to Wisconsin's economy for 50 years. I'm sure they will be with us for many more, and I wish them the best on a remarkable first 50 years.

PAWLING BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to the town of Pawling, which is celebrating its bicentennial this year.

Pawling was 1 of 102 towns founded on March 7, 1788, as part of a strategy by George Clinton, then the Governor of New York, to thwart ratification of the U.S. Constitution. Clinton believed the residents of the new towns, who were mainly farmers, were independent-minded and would oppose a strong Federal Government as envisioned in the Constitution. Fortunately, his strategy did not work, and the State of New York ratified the Constitution in July 1788.

The town was named after Katharine Beekman Pawling, the daughter of Henry Beekman who owned an estate in Dutchess County known as the Beekman Patent. Mrs. Pawling inherited a portion of the estate after her father's death in 1716. The Pawling name was first used in 1769 when the Beekman Patent was divided into the precincts of Beekman and Pawling. The town also encompasses a stretch of land known as the Oblong, an area on the New York/Connecticut border.

The rapid growth of New York City in the 18th and 19th century brought about a metamorphosis to the town. Once a farming community, the railroad in 1849 connected Pawling with the city, and opened new markets for the town. Dairy farming was suddenly feasible since the railroads solved the transportation problem to the city, and many beef farmers converted their operations to take advantage of that lucrative industry.

Additionally, many New Yorkers soon discovered by rail the beauty and tranquility of the Harlem Valley, and tourism began to blossom in Pawling. Hotels such as the Mizzentop and the Dutcher House provided luxury accommodations for travelers to the town. The Depression and the rise of automobile travel brought about the decline of rail travel and the demise of such establishments, but the original Dutcher House still stands and is represented on the town of Pawling logo.

Pawling also contains a number of historic sites including the John Kane House, which served for a time as Gen. George Washington's headquarters during the Revolutionary War, and the Quaker Meeting House, which was used as a hospital for Washington's forces.

Residents of the town have included Rear Adm. John L. Worden, the commander of the Civil War battleship, the *Monitor*, during its his-

toric battle against the *Merrimack*; Lowell Thomas, renowned radio broadcaster and author; New York Governor, Thomas E. Dewey, who ran for the Presidency in 1948; Edward R. Murrow, radio broadcaster, television producer, and director of the U.S. Information Agency; and current resident Norman Vincent Peale, who established the Foundation for Christian Living.

On September 10, the town of Pawling will celebrate its birthday with an all-day extravaganza including a star-spangled parade and a town fair at the Edward R. Murrow Recreation Park. Mr. Speaker, I am fortunate to represent the town of Pawling, and I send out my most sincere best wishes for the Pawling bicentennial celebration.

A TRIBUTE TO AL MAZEWSKI

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a fellow American of Polish descent, Aloysius A. Mazewski, a distinguished citizen who dedicated a lifetime to Polish affairs.

Al Mazewski may not be with us in body, but his spirit reminds all Americans, especially Polish Americans, of the importance of our roots. Mr. Mazewski and I, as well as 12 million Americans, share these common roots: we are of Polish heritage.

Early in his life, Al Mazewski studied and practiced law and, in the interim, served in the U.S. Army during WWII. Mr. Mazewski was elected in 1967 as president of the Polish National Alliance at its 35th Quadrennial Convention in Detroit and was elected in 1968 as president of the Polish American Congress. Every President since Eisenhower has recognized him as a leader in Polish affairs. Hence, they continually appointed him to leadership positions of national and international concern. Mr. Mazewski testified numerous times before Senate and House Committees regarding such vital areas as Polish veterans and human rights. In addition, he was awarded a number of distinguished prizes in recognition of his devoted and sincere attention to Polish affairs. Yet, through all his dedication, hard work and honors, he never forgot his Polish heritage. His pride and preservation in the accomplishments for his Polish brothers and sisters never diminished in its intensity.

Al Mazewski will be long remembered for his deep commitment to the relentless fight for the rights and freedoms, which we as Americans fortunately enjoy, for the people of Poland and Polish Americans. Al Mazewski will always stand for the proposition that our ancestry must not be forgotten.

THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNING OF S. 2561, THE TECHNOLOGY-RELATED ASSISTANCE FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1988

HON. JAMES M. JEFFORDS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, on August 19, 1988, President Reagan signed S. 2561, the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals With Disabilities Act of 1988 (H.R. 4904), into law. The law is Public Law 100-407, and I view it as yet another piece in our overall effort to increase the independence and civil rights of, and opportunities for, individuals with disabilities. I wish to especially thank one of my staff, Patricia Morrissey, for helping me to develop the initial discussion draft and for working with Senate staff to develop the legislation that was introduced jointly in both bodies on June 23, 1988, as H.R. 4904 and S. 2561.

This law will have an immediate and sustained beneficial impact on the lives of individuals with disabilities. Access to technology will increase, as well as access to services and expertise in technology. Such technology, services, and expertise will enable individuals with disabilities to sustain and increase their independence and productivity and to become fuller participants in the activities in their homes, schools, work places, and communities. Technology will enable those who cannot talk, to communicate; those who cannot hear, to hear; those who cannot see, to read; and those who cannot move, to move. Such technology will give individuals with disabilities more control over their own lives and more opportunities to make choices, choices that previously were in the hands of others.

When I came to this body in January 1975, one of the first bills that I was privileged to work on was H.R. 7217 which became Public Law 94-142, the Education of All Handicapped Children Act. Now as then the law ensures a free appropriate public education for each child with a handicap. I am especially proud of several provisions in that act which included the due-process provisions and the provision allowing small districts to file consolidated applications for funding. I played a central role in the development and incorporation of these provisions into Public Law 94-142, while serving as the ranking Republican on the Subcommittee on Select Education.

In the 99th Congress, when Public Law 94-142 was amended, I was involved in the design of the provisions relating to a GAO study to assess the impact of the payment of attorney's fees on the due-process procedures in the law. Also, during the 99th Congress we recognized the importance of early intervention as a critical component in services to individuals with handicaps. As a result of this recognition, I and my colleagues strengthen the services to preschoolers and established, for the first time in Federal law, services to infants and toddlers with such handicaps.

In this Congress, along with my colleague BILL GOODLING, I authored amendments to the

omnibus education bill, Public Law 100-297, relating to children with handicaps. Our amendments clarified and updated the requirements pertaining to such children being educated in State-operated and State-supported programs, authorized new uses of funds, and simplified the administrative requirements. This section of the law had not been substantially amended since its initial enactment in 1965.

During my tenure on the Committee on Education and Labor I also have been actively involved with legislation that affects the lives of adults with disabilities. I authored amendments to the Rehabilitation Act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of handicap by Federal agencies; to authorize independent living services, for the first time, for the elderly with visual impairments; to establish an Inter-Agency Committee on the Handicapped to promote the coordination of Federal programs that affect individuals with disabilities and to promote the removal of architectural and communication barriers that impact on persons with hearing impairments.

In the 98th, 99th, and this Congress I was actively involved in the drafting and promoting the passage of the Civil Rights Restoration Act, to overturn the Supreme Court decision in *Grove City College versus Bell*. This decision narrowly construed the definition of "recipient of Federal financial assistance," thus increasing the opportunities to discriminate against individuals on the basis of race, sex, age, or disability. During this Congress the Civil Rights Restoration Act became law, thereby prohibiting such discrimination.

Just this summer, I joined in sponsoring the Americans with Disabilities Act, that when passed, will serve as a catalyst to ensure greater civil rights for individuals with disabilities in housing, transportation, public accommodation, and employment.

In the last 13 years we have made considerable progress in addressing the needs of individuals with disabilities. We have increased programs and services, expanded rights, and raised funding. But, we have done more than that. We have invested in our Nation's future. More and more people with disabilities of all ages will be able to do a greater amount for themselves and for others, to expect more from themselves and more challenges from others, and to serve as a resource and partner as we build for tomorrow. The recently signed, Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals With Disabilities Act of 1988, Public Law 100-407, is a reflection of the belief in such a tomorrow and of the commitment to make it happen.

TRIBUTE TO THALIA M. DONDERO

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding civic and political leader, Commissioner Thalia M. Dondero. On Friday, September 23, the American Lung Association will honor this exceptional Las

Vegan for her contributions to the community of southern Nevada.

Thalia was born in Greeley, CO, and has been a resident of Las Vegas since 1943. Prior to taking office in 1975 as a Clark County Commissioner, Thalia served as executive director of the Frontier Girl Scouts Council for Las Vegas for 10 years. She also served on several boards and commissions by appointment of the Governor relative to such issues as parks, tourism, and energy, and was a founding member of the Secret Witness Program.

As a county commissioner, Commissioner Dondero is the vice-chairman of the board of county commissioners, having recently completed her third term as chairman. Her service to the residents of southern Nevada is something that we should all be proud of. She is the president of the Las Vegas Valley Water District Board of Directors, chairman of the Kyle Canyon Water District, a member of the University Medical Center of Southern Nevada Board of Trustees, and the Nevada Development Authority.

Previously, she has served on the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority, and the Metropolitan Police Committee on Fiscal Affairs.

Besides the numerous boards and committees she serves on, she has been actively involved in promoting safe transportation, the development of recreational facilities and the arts for the residents of Las Vegas.

Mr. Speaker, Thalia has given her time and energy to promote the successful growth of Southern Nevada and its citizens. It is only proper that she be honored for her work. I ask my colleagues to join me today in commending Commissioner Thalia Dondero for her well-deserved recognition.

TRIBUTE TO LARRY W. RIVERS

HON. CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. HOLLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pride in my heart. More than 2 million members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW] elected my constituent, Larry W. Rivers, of Alexandria, LA, their commander in chief at their 89th National Convention held in Chicago on August 26.

Larry served in the Marine Corps from 1968 until 1971. During this tour of duty of Vietnam, he was awarded the Combat Action Ribbon, the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry and the Bronze Star. After his discharge, he joined the Johnson-Brown VFW Post 1936 in Alexandria, and he has served in various leadership positions. In 1980-81, my constituent served as the department commander of the Louisiana VFW and in this capacity, he had the distinction of being the youngest person ever elected to this office.

In 1981, Larry was first elected to national office when he served as judge advocate general of the VFW and he held the position of national chief of staff from 1984 until 1985. During this time, he served on many important and hardworking national VFW committees.

Commander Rivers has a BA in government from Northwestern State College and a law degree from Loyola University of the South. His wife, Connie, is a former neighbor of mine from Forest Hill. The couple is blessed with three children, Larry, Jr., Rosalyn, and Raegan.

During the past year, Larry served as senior vice commander of the VFW. In this position, he traveled 8 months out of the year while still a partner in the Alexandria law firm of Rivers & Beck. Despite his busy and demanding schedule, Larry still took the time to be on my panel at my very successful Veterans Workshop at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Alexandria on July 19. He is truly devoted to the over 27.5 million veterans in this country.

The 48,000 veterans of the Eighth Congressional District of Louisiana and I share in the pride of Larry's family and friends in his accomplishments and I know he takes seriously his new responsibilities of leadership. He begins a new generation of VFW leaders and I wanted to share with you the dramatic and moving acceptance speech given by this new commander in chief at the convention. His theme should serve as an inspiration to all of us.

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH OF LARRY W. RIVERS, VFW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

The demands of office, with the accompanying responsibilities of leadership, today pass to a new generation of VFW leaders. As your commander-in-chief, I am acutely aware that officers at every level of command must now devote themselves to the pleasant yet demanding task of providing direction and leadership to the greatest and most unselfish legion of volunteers in America—the more than 2.8 million members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and our great Ladies Auxiliary.

As we begin our new VFW year, we do so with full knowledge that unresolved issues, important to us as Americans and as veterans, will require not only our immediate attention but our best efforts as well. We must, and we will, complete our unfinished work with renewed purpose and with that sense of urgency our total unwavering commitment demands.

We do not kid ourselves. We are keenly aware that the days and months ahead will bring new issues, new problems and new concerns. We welcome challenge. Armed with your wisdom, conveyed through the resolutions passed at our 89th national convention, and with your support we can and will turn adversity into opportunity and replace meaningless rhetoric with solid results.

Our theme, for this our 90th year, is a simple one—"We remember." So beautiful in its simplicity yet so powerful in the message it conveys. As we celebrate 90 years of faithful service to America and her veterans, we do indeed remember. We remember that many challenges we have faced, the many obstacles we have overcome and the impressive list of accomplishments that we, together, have compiled.

The call to arms in the defense of freedom is a noble calling. The simple act of accepting this noble call binds us together as veterans. Honorable service brings its special reward—a treasure shared only by those who pay the demanding price such service requires. Honorable service rendered in response to this call to arms earns the right to

wear a very special title—veteran. We in the VFW believe that by virtue of this service, upon which freedom depends for its very existence, veterans deserve a special place in a democratic society and among a free people. Our commitment to the veterans of this country remains total and without reservation. That commitment will never change.

History teaches that the best intentions of government often fade as the guns of war are silenced. Good intentions have been too often torpedoed by apathy and indifference. Veterans will never accept apathy and indifference as the reward for honorable service. We have earned our special place. We intend to preserve it and pass it on to the next generation of veterans just as it has been passed on to us.

We have learned from history. We have learned from our past experience that the preservation of earned entitlements requires constant vigilance. Reliance upon "good intentions" has never been enough. We remember, and because we do, we are ever prepared to challenge apathy and indifference regardless of the forum in which they may appear. Our task for 90 years has been to perpetuate "good intentions," to transform indifference into concern and concern into appropriate veterans legislation. We have done that—and we do it better than anyone else because we are the VFW—we care and we remember.

Like a clown with many faces, indifference has the uncanny ability to appear in many disguises. It shows its destructive potential when the defenses on this country are allowed to deteriorate. Indifference is clearly in control when our Veterans' Administration provides substandard medical care to deserving and needy veterans. This arch enemy of veterans, this indifference, overpowers "good intentions" when the Department of Veterans Benefits is understaffed and inadequately trained and therefore unable to properly and fairly handle veterans claims.

From payment of burial benefits to determination of service connection for a wound, injury, or disease, it seems that everything moves through the present system at a snail's pace. We accept no excuse for what is clearly needless delay. Too many veterans wait too long for medical attention and proper medical care—indifference—manifested in these and so many other ways. There is still time for the Veterans' Administration to address tomorrow's problems. Our immediate concerns are the lack of accountability, the excuses and the quality of service as we address problems that confront us today.

As individuals we must do more. As an organization we can and we will do more. Utilizing all resources at our disposal, we will increase the watchdog responsibilities of our Department Service officers and our National Veterans Service Staff. Our employees and our volunteers will train harder, will look closer and dig deeper during future inspections at VA facilities. We will demand better quality control and improved quality of care from the Department of Medicine and Surgery, the Department of Veterans Benefits and from all other Departments within the VA. We will ask hard questions—demand honest and straightforward answers. And in so doing, we will keep faith with our members and with all veterans.

If the VA cannot or will not satisfy our concerns, we will take those concerns to the American people, to the Congress and to the President. We remember and we will not allow others to easily forget.

This VFW year will bring a new President, a new administration and a new Congress. We stand ready to work hand-in-hand with our new leaders—to work as hard as we possibly can to improve and strengthen our Veterans' Administration and the programs administered by that agency. However, just as we are prepared to march in harmony with our new leaders, we are equally prepared to use every resource at our disposal to oppose any person or any agency that promotes an anti-veteran agenda that does not keep faith with the veterans of this Nation.

Our new President will have the duty and high honor of nominating the first Secretary of Veterans Affairs. This special office, created to serve as the voice of America's proven patriots, must be headed by a true veteran's advocate. The individual who serves in this office must recognize and appreciate the special service rendered by the veterans of this country. Our Secretary must understand not only our fears; he must also understand the unique problems commonplace among veterans and their families.

This first Secretary of Veterans Affairs must understand the needs of our aging veteran population. Veterans will measure the depth of that understanding by the vigor with which he joins with us in our fight to fully fund a quality and meaningful geriatric care program.

If this first Secretary of Veterans Affairs understands the suffering caused by herbicide exposure, and indeed he must, he will move quickly and deal fairly with this important issue. Agent Orange victims must be compensated. Unless rhetoric must be replaced by meaningful action. Compassion and common sense must now replace protracted debate. Vietnam veterans and their families suffering from herbicide exposure have waited too long. In the name of decency, the waiting must end.

If the Secretary is to speak for us, and indeed he must, of necessity he must understand our needs, our concerns, our hopes and our fears. Our Secretary must not rise above us and talk down to us. He must stand in our ranks, side-by-side, and talk to and among us. He must listen. He must hear and he must care. We hope—no, we demand—that our new President give us a true veterans advocate to serve as the first Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

The plague of indifference does not limit its damaging presence to the arena of veterans rights. Occasionally, indifference is the end result of "good intention" weakened by misunderstanding of true fact. This lethal combination is quite apparent among those who argue that the cost of defending this country is a burden we can no longer afford. Necessary defense expenditures are blamed for the growing Federal deficit and proclaimed as proof-positive that defense spending must be drastically reduced. Such ridiculous logic claims among its victims certain elected officials and others in positions of trust and responsibility. This misunderstanding of fact and this apparent ignorance of reality is another manifestation of indifference and is certainly cause for alarm. During this political season, as we choose among those who seek high office, it is imperative those whom we entrust with our vote clearly understand the dangers, pitfalls and realities that confront us throughout the world. These realities require strength. Our precious freedom has no other protector, no truer friend.

All citizens deplore waste, abuse and mismanagement in the Defense Department or

any other agency of the Government. These serious problems call for civil sanctions, and when appropriate, criminal prosecution. Breach of public trust cannot and should not be the excuse used, nor the justification given, for massive reductions in the defense appropriations. The appropriate course of action is to punish the perpetrator, not to penalize the Nation. Irresponsible action dramatically increases the real possibility that the future cost of our defense will be paid not only with dollars but also with our blood.

We remember the inadequacy of our defense prior to World War II. All too well do we remember the high price paid in life and limb because we were not militarily strong. We remember the alternatives to strength. They are not pleasant memories. There are other things we have not forgotten. We clearly remember the Communist aggression that brought war to Korea and Vietnam. We remember that the Soviet Union, in concert with its surrogates, brought war, human suffering and death to Afghanistan and dictatorship to both Cuba and Nicaragua. We clearly remember the Russian legacy of imperialism that still holds Eastern Europe in military slavery.

The defense policy of this country rests in our hands. With our votes and through our continuing involvement, we can and must send a clear and convincing message to both friend and foe; a message that reaffirms our commitment to peace and conveys our resolve to remain the greatest military force on Earth. Those of us who cherish freedom remain determined never to be duped into reducing our defenses either by false claims about the defense "burden" or false hopes about Soviet intentions.

As we take into account the economic realities of today's world, we expect our allies to shoulder their fair share of the cost of our mutual defense. Fair play among friends and allies creates and fosters mutual respect. Alliances grow stronger, our Nation is stronger, and the world is more secure when our dealings with the agreements and other nations of the world are based upon this mutual respect.

The Monroe Doctrine quite appropriately and correctly recognizes the countries of Central and South America as indispensable to our own security. Nothing has changed in that now troubled region that requires us to re-examine the Monroe Doctrine. Central and South America are still indispensable to our security. Events of the moment do, however, require us to decide as a people exactly which acts, which alliances, which forms of government and which military actions constitute a real threat to our security and to the security of future generations. In these important and delicate times, certain of our leaders seem unwilling, and apparently unable, to deal decisively on matters of such grave import. They seem impotent and incapable of acting, forcefully to prevent another Cuba, or series of Cubas, in the Western Hemisphere. America deserves statesmen. Yet, we are asked to settle for politicians, politicians unwilling to rise above partisanship, politicians unwilling to strike a blow for freedom and politicians unwilling to face squarely the most important issue of the day. It's time to act. It's time to reverse this threat to our security and to threaten the security of the dictators, Communists and drug lords in Nicaragua, Panama and any other country in this hemisphere wherever they may appear. It's also time to tell General Noriega that we have no intention of giving away our canal on the Isthmus of

Panama—not now, not in the year 2000 or at any other time.

The times in which we live call for strong leadership and firm resolve. We must stand with the forces of democracy and freedom. There is no other choice. There is no acceptable alternative.

As we review our commitment to freedom and as we remember the struggles for freedom that continue around the world, we in the VFW likewise remember our POW's and MIA's.

Nearly 2,400 still missing from Vietnam. Another 8,000 still missing from Korea. We should not, we cannot and we will not forget them. We will remain in the forefront voicing our concerns, urging a speedy and honorable resolution of this most difficult problem. Under my stewardship as your commander-in-chief, we will actively pursue and promote your mandates, your resolutions, on this most important of all issues. This issue remains top priority with the VFW. We remember and we will not allow others to forget.

As we enter our 90th year and as we work toward our 34th year of consecutive membership growth, we know, and by our record of service others will know, that there is no greater veterans advocate and no greater patriotic organization than the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

We in the VFW recognize and understand the challenges that confront our country and our veterans. The issues I singled out for comment today are certainly not intended to be an exhaustive list. Quite the contrary, they represent only a small fraction of the issues that concern us as citizens and as veterans. As commander-in-chief, I pledge to you that your VFW will deal with each of these important issues in a forthright and honest manner. Just as we have been for nearly 90 years, we will continue to be good citizens, good Americans and true patriots. Yes, we remember—and we always will.

TRAGEDY STRIKES IN PAKISTAN: THREE FIGHTERS FOR THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM ARE LOST

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the recent tragedy in the skies over Pakistan claimed the lives of Pakistani President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, Ambassador Arnold L. Raphel, and Brig. Gen. Herbert Marion Wassom. While we may never know the cause of that terrible incident, all of us should pause and pay respects to those brave men who died in the service of their respective countries.

In their own way, each man served the interest of freedom and political stability in South Asia. President Zia was a friend of the United States and won the admiration of the world for his staunch support for the Afghan people following the brutal Soviet invasion of that country. His sincere hospitality for the 3 million refugees who fled from the Soviet occupiers of Afghanistan will be long remembered. Without Pakistan's role in actively supporting Afghan freedom fighters in their war against the Soviet-backed Communist government in Kabul, the Soviet troop withdrawal

might never have begun. In the face of Soviet threats about his government's involvement in supporting the Mujaheddin, President Zia stood his ground. He actively resisted the Soviet-sponsored destabilization efforts of Pakistan to include state-supported terrorism operations which brought many random attacks on innocent Pakistani citizens.

Ambassador Raphael and Lieutenant General Wassom were American patriots who died in the services of their country. Arnold Raphael was a career diplomat, an authority on South Asia and one of the Department of State's brightest stars. Ambassador Raphael was the 152d American diplomat since 1780 to lose his life in the line of duty while performing duties overseas. He had been in Pakistan for a year and helped negotiate the end of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. He was also responsible for supporting the Afghan rebels in their struggle for the liberation of that occupied country.

In previous assignments, Ambassador Raphael had served in the 1970's in Iran and in Pakistan. He was later assigned to the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs where he helped formulate United States policy toward Iran in its war with Iraq. He was closely involved in "Operation Staunch," America's effort to persuade other countries to observe an arms embargo of the Teheran government.

General Wassom was the chief United States defense representative to Pakistan when he died. In previous years, he had served two tours of duty in Vietnam and was assistant commander of the 101st Airborne Division. Lieutenant General Wassom was a native of Rockwood, TN, and was a graduate of the Army Command and General Staff College and the National War College. President Zia, Ambassador Raphael, and General Wassom were returning from a demonstration of a new United States M1 tank that Pakistan was interested in buying when the incident occurred.

The most fitting tribute which we can pay to these three brave men is to ensure that all Soviet troops leave Afghanistan as soon as possible, and that the Afghani refugees, who have already suffered so much, are returned to their homeland. It is also essential that the close friendship between Pakistan and the United States be maintained.

My heart goes out to the families of all of the victims of this horrible disaster, to include the loved ones of the 10 senior Pakistani Army officers who also lost their lives in that incident. While these men may be gone, their memories and their great contributions will live on and inspire all of us who want peace and stability in South Asia.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM—35TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. LARRY E. CRAIG

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the American Polit-

ical Science Association on the 35th anniversary of its congressional fellowship program. This program has grown from 6 fellows in 1953 to between 40 and 50 fellows a year. It is the oldest such program on Capitol Hill and is designed to place highly skilled professionals from a wide spectrum of backgrounds in congressional offices for a year-long look at Congress. The fellows serve half of their year in the Senate and half in the House.

I can think of no better way for someone to learn how Congress operates than to be totally immersed in its operations for a year, and to participate in the many informal and formal centers of power in the Congress, an opportunity that the APSA program offers its fellows. The program is truly bipartisan with fellows working in offices and committees from both sides of the aisle. While the fellows come to learn they do some teaching of their own and America is well served. These highly qualified professionals bring with them new insights, fresh ideas, extensive knowledge and experience in many disciplines and an abundance of enthusiasm and commitment.

Alumni of this program attest to its value in serving Congress and the American people. Alumni include Members of Congress, high-ranking Government officials, congressional staff, university presidents, deans, department heads, professors, newspaper and magazine editors, distinguished journalists, judges, diplomats, and business executives. Presently in my office is Dr. Mit Parsons, a Federal Fellow from the U.S. Forest Service. His insights into the management of natural resources have been a valued addition to my efforts with the Interior Committee. I have no doubt Dr. Parsons is taking with him a deeper understanding of how our legislative process works and will distinguish himself in a career in public service.

I encourage my colleagues to take advantage of this excellent program. Participation in the Congressional Fellowship Program is done at no cost to the individual congressional office. The rewards are tangible and real to legislators as well as fellows. I wish the program well on its 35th anniversary and look forward to having future classes of fellows on my staff.

DUTY SUSPENSION ON SELF- FOLDING, COLLAPSIBLE UM- BRELLAS

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to suspend the duty on self-folding, collapsible umbrellas through December 31, 1992. It is a counterpart of S. 2716 introduced in the Senate by Mr. GLENN. It is noncontroversial and should be included in any conference agreement with the Senate on the miscellaneous tariff bill.

Currently, there is an 8.2 percent ad valorem duty on self-folding, collapsible umbrellas—United States Tariff Schedule item 751.0150. This tariff does not provide any industry protection as there is no mass market

integrated umbrella making industry in the United States. Furthermore, there is no domestic umbrella industry opposition to this bill since they are engaged in the manufacture of golf, beach, or other specialty umbrellas which are not competitors of self-folding, collapsible umbrellas.

This duty suspension will save American consumers and importers money. In 1987 U.S. firms paid \$5.35 million in Customs duties on these items. Some or all of this savings could be passed on to domestic consumers.

I urge my colleagues to support this non-controversial piece of legislation. It will not harm any U.S. company and could save American consumers money.

CONTROL OF MEDICAL WASTE IN THE GREAT LAKES

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. DAVIS of Michigan. Today I am introducing a bill designed to control the disposal of infectious medical waste into the Great Lakes.

Although the media stories have focused on the crisis along the shores of the mid-Atlantic coast, medical waste is a national problem. Medical refuse, some contaminated with the deadly AIDS virus and hepatitis B, has littered our beaches in Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Rhode Island, as well as New York and New Jersey.

The Great Lakes are not immune from medical flotsam, just like many other marine pollution problems. On August 10, on a private beach near Cleveland, approximately 200 syringes and other medical debris washed ashore from Lake Erie, a body of water which was pronounced dead just 12 years ago and is now making a strong comeback.

Coupled with the very real risk of disease or injury, medical waste has affected local economies, causing a severe dropoff in tourism, fishing, and other recreational uses. Like the citizens of our sister States along the oceans, many residents of Great Lakes States depend on the water for their livelihood, and recreational uses of the water have added millions of dollars to our economy.

My bill prohibits the dumping or disposal of infectious medical waste into the Lakes themselves or along their shores, where waves and wind could sweep it into the waters. The bill also establishes severe penalties for those who dispose of infectious medical waste into Great Lakes waters, asks the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to develop guidance on ways to reduce the amount and toxicity of medical waste currently generated in the Great Lakes region, and requires a monitoring and research program to halt additional waste dumping in the Lakes.

My bill, along with H.R. 3478, introduced by Congressman JIM SEXTON of New Jersey, will create a truly national program to protect our

health, our economy, and our beaches from the harm posed by syringes, blood vials, needles, dirtied bandages, and other types of potentially dangerous medical waste. A strong national program to regulate and ban water disposal of medical waste is another important step in cleaning up our oceans and the Great Lakes.

TRIBUTE TO COAL TOWNSHIP, PA.

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute today to Coal Township, PA, now celebrating its 150th birthday as a part of our distinguished Commonwealth. As the name suggests, Coal Township is an important part of the Pennsylvania coal industry. This sesquicentennial celebration pays tribute to the five citizens of Coal Township who, over the span of 150 years, have helped to make Pennsylvania what it is today, and have also played an important role in helping fuel the fires of progress that were so much a part of the development of our entire Nation.

In 1837, the courts of Pennsylvania gave area leaders orders to proceed with the planning and development of Coal Township. For many years, Coal Township was "linked" with Shamokin, creating a large coal center in Northumberland County. This area soon became the second largest and most productive anthracite coal region in the State, bringing in approximately \$11 million in revenues in 1939 alone. Anthracite coal was the main fuel used to smelt iron in our Nation through much of the 19th century's Industrial Revolution, and the contributions of the businessmen and coal miners of the area helped put America head and shoulders above the rest of the world in industrial growth and progress.

Immigrants came to share in this success story, and today the area is richly endowed with people from many different cultures. Coal Township is home to individuals of German, Scotch-Irish, Italian, Polish and Slavic descent, as well as many other groups who have helped forge this area's proud heritage of diversity and culture. We, our State and our Nation, owe much to these people, who came from Europe for a stake in the American dream. Through hard work, they realized their dreams. They showed that through industry, diligence, and determination we can successfully build a better tomorrow.

Coal Township is a success story that deserves special recognition. Since its official formation in 1838, the people of this area have contributed to the formation of America like few other regions of our country have. Today, it is our responsibility to continue in their proud tradition. By building on their foundation we can make new contributions to keep America strong, free, and healthy.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO NICK FORGIONE

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly courageous man, Nick Forgione.

Mr. Forgione is a victim of cancer. At age 66, he has reached the crucial 5-year survival mark in his battle with colon cancer. But Nick Forgione has done more than survive.

In May 1983, Nick Forgione underwent a 7½ hour colostomy operation. Since then, he has had to completely alter his eating and exercise habits in order to lead a normal life. He eliminated meat and fats from his diet and substituted high fiber, low-fat foods. In addition, he has biked 10,000 miles in the last 3 years.

That, however, is not enough for Nick Forgione. He is out to prove that colorectal cancer can be overcome. He wants to show every colorectal cancer patient that this disease can be defeated.

Mr. Forgione often visits Philadelphia area hospitals to offer encouragement to cancer victims. He stresses his altered lifestyle as the key to his survival and a good example for disease prevention.

Inspired by President Reagan's victory over colorectal cancer, Nick Forgione will bicycle from Philadelphia to Washington, DC, to publicize the far-reaching extent of colorectal cancer and raise funds for the American Cancer Society.

This weekend, Nick Forgione will ride through Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. He hopes to reach the White House on Monday morning, September 12.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that this courageous act will help promote more healthful, cancer-preventive lifestyles for all Americans. I applaud Mr. Nick Forgione for his selflessness, perseverance, and bravery.

GLIDDEN R. BENEFIELD, A GREAT COACH AND A GREAT TEACHER

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Glidden R. Benefield, an outstanding high school football and track coach who at the age of 85 is being inducted into the Marin High School Athletic Hall of Fame on October 8 by the Marin Athletic Foundation of Mill Valley, Marin County, CA.

The outstanding achievements of Coach Benny, as he has been affectionately known by his students and players over his 44 years of active teaching and coaching, was brought to my attention by my long time friend and former Michigan congressional colleague, Hal Sawyer. Mr. Benefield is Hal's former high school football and track coach.

Coach Benny's record has indeed been remarkable. During his coaching career his

teams won 93 championship pennants in football, track and cross country competition, a record possibly unequalled in California high school athletics.

Hal Sawyer points out that students and athletes learned much from Coach Benny and uniformly feel that he epitomizes all that the teaching profession is and should be at its very best.

While, as is obvious from his record, he was a strong competitor whose teams were coached to win, he was equally dedicated to how the game was played. His final admonition and wish to his graduating students and athletes was always, "May you win most of your games but lose enough to be good for your soul."

Coach Benny is a shining credit to his profession and I sincerely appreciate Hal Sawyer bringing his accomplishments to my personal attention so that I could in turn share them with my colleagues in the Congress. I know you will join me in congratulating Coach Benny for a job exceedingly well done.

COMMENDING SAUDI ARABIAN DISASTER RELIEF TO THE SUDAN

HON. JIM BATES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take this opportunity to commend an outstanding act of compassion committed by the Saudi Arabian Government toward a fellow country in need.

On August 4, 1988, The Sudan suffered from the worst flood it has witnessed since 1946. Torrential rains fell continuously for 2 days and dumped more water in that period than has ever been recorded in a single year. About 2 million people were left homeless and more than 80,000 homes were washed away in the cities of Khartoum, Kassala, Shwab, and Damir. On August 9, 1988 the government of The Sudan declared those four cities disaster areas, and declared a state of emergency in the whole country.

Responding to The Sudan's appeal to the international community for aid, the Saudi Arabian Government promptly provided assistance the same day the request was declared. On orders from King Fahd, a transport plane was sent to The Sudan to distribute relief food supplies to the flood victims. On August 10, 1988, Saudi Arabia set up an aerial supply route to transport food, medical supplies, and tents. Other supplies also included 20,000 tons of rice, 250 tons of flour, a large amount of meat, fruit, sugar, milk, and other food stuffs, blankets, and clothes, as well as medical supplies, generators, pumps, and batteries.

In addition to the disaster relief provided to The Sudan from the Saudi Government, King Fahd donated \$8 million from his personal funds and also created a committee to oversee that The Sudan successfully recovers from this crisis. I commend King Fahd's humanitarian aid for The Sudan flood victims and I join Saudi Arabia in calling on the inter-

national community to provide further assistance.

THE PIONEER MAJOR GIRLS' ALL-STAR SOFTBALL TEAM OF COLUMBUS, GA

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this summer, the Pioneer Major Girls' All-Star Softball Team of Columbus, GA, won the District 8, Georgia State and Division II championships. Needless to say, along with their friends and families, our entire community is very proud of their achievements.

In tribute and recognition, I am placing their names in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Shannon Bigbee, Heather Borum, Beth Cheves, Reagan Griffin, Ann Land, Melissa Lipham, Angie Norrell, Melanie Robinson, Beth Roberts, Danielle Snow, Mandy Weeks, Deidre Williams, Chastidy Valero, and Manager Johnny Valero, Coach Dennis Griffin, Assistant Coach Richard Weeks, and Assistant Coach Keith Barbee.

In addition, I would like to thank the parents and other adults who supported the team's efforts. Their success proves the positive results that can be achieved when adults take a little time to invest in the hopes and dreams of our young people.

FISHERY IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

HON. DON BONKER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, a statement clarifying the Foreign Affairs Committee's view on the fisheries import section of H.R. 1580, the Anti-Apartheid Amendments Act of 1988, was inadvertently not placed in the RECORD on the day the House acted favorably on this bill. I ask that it be printed now:

The provision in section 302(d) of the Anti-Apartheid Amendments Act of 1988, banning fish or seafood imports from South Africa is not meant to include fish or seafood from third countries, such as canned tuna from Mauritius or frozen prawns from Mozambique, which is merely in transit through a port in South Africa. Nor is the ban meant to include fish or seafood from such third countries which is being held in a customs bonded warehouse in South Africa while simply awaiting shipment. Such fish never enters the Customs territory of South Africa, and the South African Government thus derives no duties or revenues from its temporary presence. In both cases, the fish or seafood is merely in transit, just as the goods of most "frontline" states transit South Africa on their way to the United States.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL REHABILITATION WEEK

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased today to commend Allied Services in Scranton, PA, for its leadership over the past decade in the celebration and observance of National Rehabilitation Week. It was Allied Services that led the country in 1976 by commemorating the first rehabilitation week.

The third week of September was designated as National Rehabilitation Week by resolution of the U.S. Congress in 1978. I was grateful for the opportunity to sponsor that resolution which encouraged a greater awareness of rehabilitative services and the ways in which such services improve the quality of life.

National Rehabilitation Week serves to highlight the quality and the capabilities of the rehabilitation services available to America's disabled population. Despite continued advances in preventative medicine, many of us will suffer some disability in our lifetime. The importance of rehabilitation in reducing the impairments—and the hardships—caused by disability is clear. Rehabilitation brings hope and dignity to our many disabled neighbors who in turn share with us their spirit and vitality.

Our efforts to promote the rehabilitation of disabled people and the prevention of future disability must continue. Now is the time to renew our commitment to the disabled and to the efforts of rehabilitation medicine in improving the quality of life for the disabled.

SUPPORT THE BRADY AMENDMENT

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, March 30, 1981, was one of the darker days in our Nation's history. On that day, a man by the name of John Hinckley tried to assassinate President Reagan. Fortunately, he failed. Whenever attempts are made on the lives of our Nation's leaders, Americans react with anguish and doubt, and they begin to think a bit about how vulnerable we all are.

The plain truth is that the events of that cold day in March could have been avoided. The handgun that John Hinckley used was bought in a "stop and shop" State—a State where you can put your money down on the counter and walk out with a weapon. Hinckley lied about his address when he bought the gun, and that was a felony. If a waiting period had been in effect when he bought that gun—a 7-day period that would be used to complete a background check on the potential handgun owner—authorities would have known that Hinckley was lying. Chances are, he would have been stopped. Chances are that Ronald Reagan would have spent a normal day on the 30th of March, and chances are that James Brady wouldn't be in a wheelchair right now.

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All this week we will debate the drug bill. There is another plain truth—you can't deal with the drug crisis in this Nation if you ignore the gun problem. Guns that are bought by drug dealers and drug users kill innocent people, often they kill cops. By supporting the Brady amendment to the drug bill, we can improve our chances of survival against gun-wielding drug lords. Support a 7-day waiting period. Support the Brady amendment.

TOWN OF VIENNA SALUTES RETIRING TOWN COUNCILMAN VINCENT J. OLSON

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 7, 1988

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join the town of Vienna in the 10th Congressional District of Virginia in saluting Vincent J. Olson as he retires from the Vienna Town Council. As the representative of the 10th District and a resident of the town of Vienna, I am pleased to have this opportunity to express my appreciation to Vince for a job well done.

Vince Olson was first elected to the town council in 1976 and served the Vienna community with honor and distinction for 12 years. He served as mayor pro tem in 1980 and also was chairman of the Charter Review Committee that year. From 1977 to 1987, he was a member of the Virginia Municipal League's Transportation Committee. Before being elected to the town council Vince was a member of the Vienna Planning Commission from January 1975 through June 1976. Having always been a civic minded individual and active in the community, Vince is a past president of the East Vienna Woods Civic Association and former cub scout master of pack 976. Vince also served his country in the Navy during the Korean war.

During his years on the town council Vince was very active in the area of traffic control. In 1980 Vince proposed VAMSCAT [Vienna Area Metro Station Citizen Action Team], a citizens task force which worked to design a traffic control plan for Metrorail.

I offer my congratulations to Vince Olson on his efforts to improve the quality of life for the people of Vienna and also best wishes to him, his wife, Valerie, and their children in all their future endeavors.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when sched-

uled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 8, 1988, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 9

- 8:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to review the adequacy of available funds and personnel for the VA health-care system. SH-216
- 10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To continue hearings on the community reinvestment, check cashing, lifeline and branch closing provisions of H.R. 5094, to strengthen the competitiveness and protect the safety and soundness of depository institutions. SD-538
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of R. Kent Burton, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere. SR-385
- Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up S. 2272, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1989 and 1990 for programs of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980, S. 2384, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991 for programs of the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act, and other pending calendar business. SD-406
- Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the nomination of Lauro F. Cavazos, of Texas, to be Secretary of Education. SD-430
- Select on Intelligence
Closed business meeting, on pending committee business. SD-219
- 10:30 a.m.
Conferees
On H.R. 4586, appropriating funds for fiscal year 1989 for military construction programs of the Department of Defense. S-128, Capitol
- Conferees
On H.R. 4794, appropriating funds for fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Transportation and related agencies. H-140, Capitol

SEPTEMBER 12

- 10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine the pending sale of the Great Plains Coal Gas-

ification Project near Beulah, North Dakota. SD-366

- 2:00 p.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2752, to declare that certain lands be held in trust for the Ojibwa Indian Nation. SR-485

SEPTEMBER 13

- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Federal Aviation Administration. SR-485
- Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings to examine the fate of the Soviet satellite Cosmos 1900, and U.S. plans and strategies associated with launching and using nuclear power sources in space. SD-366

- 10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on the nominations of John R. Dahl, George J. Benston, of New York, Darryl McLaren, Gordon C. Southern, and Edward C. Williamson, Jr., of Georgia, each to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation. SR-332

- Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings on the nomination of James R. Curtiss, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. SD-406

- Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to consider pending committee business. SD-419

- Judiciary
To hold hearings to review refugee admission levels for fiscal year 1989. SD-226

- 2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2213, S. 2326, and H.R. 4101, bills to strengthen the authority of the Federal Trade Commission to regulate telemarketing activities. SR-485

- Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of John Alderson, of Virginia, to be Administrator of General Services. SD-342

- 2:30 p.m.
Finance
To hold hearings on the nomination of Nicholas F. Brady, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of the Treasury. SD-215

SEPTEMBER 14

- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

- Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2723, to partition certain reservation lands between the Hoopa Valley Tribe and the Yurok Indians, to clarify the use of tribal timber proceeds. SR-485

- Select on Intelligence
To resume hearings to review the conduct of the Federal Bureau of Investigation inquiry into activities of the Committee on Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES). SH-216

- 10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
War Powers Subcommittee
To resume hearings to review the War Powers Resolution of 1973 (P.L. 93-148). SD-419

- Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on regulatory reform. SD-342

- 2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on H.R. 4068, to strengthen the enforcement provisions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, S. 1314, to prohibit attempted excavation, removal, or defacing, and to reduce the felony threshold value of illegally removed artifacts to \$500, S. 1985, to improve the protection and management of archaeological resources on Federal land, S. 2545, to redesignate Salinas National Monument in New Mexico, and S. 2617, to revise the boundary of Aztec Ruins National Monument in New Mexico. SD-366

SEPTEMBER 15

- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2657, Campaign Cost Reduction Act. SD-562

- 10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
War Powers Subcommittee
To continue hearings to review the War Powers Resolution of 1973 (P.L. 93-148), with former President Ford. SH-216

SEPTEMBER 16

- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on state taxation of interstate transportation. SD-628

SEPTEMBER 20

- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review the U.S. and foreign commercial service. SR-253

- Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2298, to require the Administrator of the General Services Administration to encourage the development and use of plastics derived from certain commodities, and to include such products in the GSA inventory for supply to Federal agencies. SD-342

- Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to consider a report on the operation of the Senate, and a

22786

report on impeachment proceedings
pursuant to instructions of the Senate.
SR-301

SEPTEMBER 22

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine airline con-
centration at hub airports.

SD-562

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on regulatory reform.
SD-342

SEPTEMBER 27

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings to review the causes

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and consequences of alcohol abuse and
alcoholism in the United States.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House
Committee on Veterans' Affairs to
review legislative priorities of the
American Legion.

SD-106

SEPTEMBER 28

9:00 a.m.

Office of Technology Assessment
The Board, to meet to consider pending
business.

S-146, Capitol

September 7, 1988

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To continue hearings to review the
causes and consequences of alcohol
abuse and alcoholism in the United
States.

SD-342

OCTOBER 3

2:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on regulatory
reform.

SD-342